REGISTERED No. "61—1871."

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,310.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 19th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SIMLA, (2,440 tons, and 63 H.P.) Captain H. CARTER, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

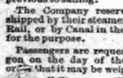
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 15th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,684 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain J. S. MURRAY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 12th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO VENICE.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS now run to VENICE, calling at BRINDISI and ANCONA.

The Fare to either Port is—

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 600
SECOND CLASS	,, 300

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,500 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. MATHEWS, Commander, will SAIL for LIVER POOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 15th of July. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL.....£45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

JOHNSON & Co., Brokers.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. ZAIRE, 1,290 tons, will sail for LONDON direct about 15th July, and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

FARE (including Table Wine, Beer, &c.).....£50

For Passages only apply to JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. COOMBS, Commander, will sail for Liverpool via Suez Canal on or about the 7th August.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL, 1st Class... Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
,, SUEZ 1st ,, ... ,, 350 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 6th July 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	23		9
Port Said	38	24		9
Alexandria	39	25		9–10
Messina	50	34	Including Wines.	14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14–10

Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st AUGUST 1872.

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA
in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves here as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Custom House,
Bombay, 1st July 1872.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

WATERS, FOODS, BEERS, WINES, OPIUMS, SOILS, ORES, &c., analysed and assayed by WM. H. HARRIS, F.C.S.

Microscopical and Medical Analysis conducted.
Laboratory, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING, LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, evenness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Assessories at the Office of the Undersigned :—

No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do. do.
No. 3. Do. do. do. do.
No. 4. Do. do. do. do.
No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut fit for Drawing Rooms.
No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.
No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadle.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Lessons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

DOSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Pareee Bazar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

AGENTS :—

Poona..... Dadabhoy Cawasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat..... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters :

CCE—218 Bags of damaged Mauritius Sugar, ex Barque Panic.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th July 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

A handsome set of plated Dinner Service.
One washing, wringing, mangling Machine, by Thomas Bedford.
One Galvanic Battery.
Some gilt jewellery, &c., such as rings, ear-rings, brooches, neck and curb chains, hunting watches, studs, collar and sleeve buttons, &c.

(The Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.)

A few articles of richly open carved blackwood furniture, &c., such as round dining table for 8 persons, circular, sofa, and pier tables, full-backed sofas, teapoys, a lady's writing table, side board, easy chairs with and without rolling arms, a Tuckers' plated 3 light hanging argand lamp, Persian carpet, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One handsome dun coloured Pegue Pony, quiet in saddle and bridle.
One Bay Australian Horse, perfectly sound, goes in single and double Harness.
One handsome Grey Arab Horse, goes well in saddle and bridle.
One second-hand Buggy on C Springs.
By order of the Executor of the Estate of the late Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putlee.
One English-built Brougham with Bay Horse and Harness.
One second-hand Brougham.
One ditto Shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Fort Press, on account of the concerned :—

21 Half-pressed Bales and 5 Docras of Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CORAL DRESS ORNAMENTS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a choice selection of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dress Ornaments of superior make and quality, set in gold and silver gilt, viz., Ladies' Coral Brooches with pendants, Ear-rings, Crosses, Bracelets, Beads for Necklace, complete sets, suites of Ladies Dress Ornaments, comprising Necklet and Pendant Ear-rings, Brooches, and Bracelets, Brooches and Ear-rings of Lava of Mount Vesuvius and Shell Cameos, Gentlemen's Tie-pins, Solitaires, Studs, and Watch Charms.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Ruttonjee Nowrojee Oosmanegur the Mortgagor, the following Landed property viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendaree ground with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, being, and lying on the west side of Aziary Lane near Khara Koova, outside the Fort, in the Sub-district of Bhoolleshwer, admeasuring one hundred and sixty-two square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the south by the house of Jamsetjee Bhoy and Co. in said Aziary Lane, on or towards the south by the house formerly belonging to one Sewdass Lalloobhoy, and now belonging to Narrain Manor, on or towards the east also by the said Aziary Lane, and on or towards the west by the Shaik Memon Street, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.——and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 372.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crystal and Glass Ware, a first-class Mahogany Full-sized Slate Billiard Table by Mitchinson & Co., a Full-toned Rosewood Grand Square Piano by Schiedmayer and Sechne, Stuttgart, nearly new, a first-rate Sewing Machine by "Wheeler and Wilson," a handsome English-built Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham by "Rock," a do. do. Buggy by E. Kesterton, an English-built 4 Wheel Dogcart by Rogers & Co., a handsome Fast-trotting Thorough-bred Australian Brougham Horse, height 15-2, a do. do. Mare, quiet in harness, &c., at the Bombay Gas Works, Chinchpoogully.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Billiard Table, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of C. Gandon, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th July 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
8 ditto Grey T Cloth.
6 ditto Grey Dhoties.
8 Cases White Ground Prints.
7 ditto Blue Orange and White Prints.
6 ditto T. Red Cambric.
55 Pipes Jonkoping Rusks & Co.'s superior Muscuit.
8 doz. ditto ditto ditto in pints.
26 doz. ditto ditto ditto superior Still Hock.

Sample bottles can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

On account of whom it may concern.
H—A H A—C C—1795, 1795—2 Cases French Paper.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Magazon Darookhana and Tank Bunders, on account of the first purchasers Sulaiman Latiff and Latiff Noor Mahomed.

200 Tons of really good first-class Teak Logs, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BASSEIN.

Under instruction from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms (unless previously disposed of otherwise), on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July instant, at 4 P.M., on account and risk of Framjee Narondass, the Mortgagor. All that valuable estate situated at Bassein, in the Bombay Presidency, containing 123 acres and 15 perches, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the north by the Town of Bassein, on or towards the south by old fortifications, on or towards the east by vacant ground, and on or towards the west by the sea.

Comprised in this property are a substantial Building, formerly used as a Sugar Mill, a Plantation containing about 4,000 Cocoanut and 70 Mangoe Trees, and several acres of batty and grass land.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Notice is hereby given, that (unless previously sold by private contract) a sale by public auction will take place on the dates hereafter named by order of the mortgagee, of the undermentioned properties, in three lots, on their respective premises.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, at No. 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, in the Fort of Bombay.

The sale will be conducted by Messrs. Crawford and Co.

HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE.

Firstly.—On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M. precisely, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground belonging to Dadysett's Autushberam or Fire Temple, of which said fazendary land one Ardas or Cursejee Dady now is or lately was the manager, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built or standing thereon, situate in the island of Bombay in a certain street called Dadysett's Autushberam street, or otherwise called Agiary lane (being in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar), on the south side of the public road, and which said messuage, tenement or dwelling-house is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 103, and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the books of the fazendar in the name of the said Dinshaw Manockjee under No. 10, and contains by admeasurement 1,650 square feet (be the same little more or less), and is bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the house of Eharuckshaw Rustomjee, on the west by the house of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cullianeewalla, on the north by the public road or street, and on the south by other land belonging to the said Dadysett's Autushberam, with houses built thereon, and occupied by Portuguese people, and which said premises hereby granted were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Dinshaw Manockjee.

Secondly.—On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 P.M. precisely, on the premises, all that piece of land situate at Pinjrapole road, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, in the town of Bombay, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house (Nos. 89 and 90) thereon erected, bounded on the east by Pinjrapole road aforesaid, on the west by a sweepers' passage and the property of the Pinjrapole, on the north by the property of of the Pinjrapole, and on the south by the property of the Pinjrapole, containing by admeasurement 649 3 9th square yards or thereabouts, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Butteewalla and others, and are now in the possession of the said Dinshaw Manockjee and his tenants.

Thirdly.—On WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 P.M. precisely, on the premises, all that piece of land or ground, situate in Mody Street, in the sub-district of the Fort, in the town of Bombay, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house (No. 37) thereon erected, and bounded on the east by Mody Street aforesaid, on the west by a sweepers' passage and property of Mooteshaw, on the north by the property of Framjee Bymanjee, and on the south by the property of Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabha, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Jamsetjee Cursetjee Butteewalla and others, and are now in the possession of the said Dinshaw Manockjee and his tenants.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th July 1872.

WM. WATSON AND CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
23, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the works "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggits in Bombay, in Packets.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ¼ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. DERBY, 1,299 tons, S. M. NEWMAN, Commander, will sail for Liverpool about the 20th July, and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

FARE..... £45, Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c.

For Passages only, apply to JOHNSON & Co., Ship-brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.—A MEETING of the COMMITTEE will be HELD in the Town Hall on TUESDAY, July 16th, at 5 P.M.

Business—To report amount of Funds in the Bank, its disposal, and to elect a Secretary.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Honorary Secretary.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, for the further consideration of the question of Railway Communication in the Southern Maratha Country, will be HELD on MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 2-30 P.M.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 12th July 1872.

FITZGERALD REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, PARELL ROAD, BYCULLA.

MRS. COOPER begs to inform her Friends and Customers that she has REMOVED to the UPPER STOREY HOUSE on the left hand side near the gate of the old Premises, and solicits a continuance of their Patronage, thanking them at the same time for their past favours.

WANTED, a CLERK for the Office of the Registrar of Assurances, Aden. The Salary will be Rs. 80 per mensem, and the individual selected to fill the appointment will be required to serve in the first instance as a Probationer for at least two months in the Office of the Registrar of Bombay, on a monthly salary of Rs. 50. No person need apply who has not passed the general Educational Test. Applications to be made at the Office of the Inspector General of Registration, Medow Street, Fort.

SKIN SOAPS.

Carbolic Bath Soap

Is especially adapted for use during the hot season, its daily use having proved an effectual remedy for and preventive of

PRICKLY HEAT

and other cutaneous affections caused by excessive action of the skin.

Carbolic Toilet Soap

in boxes of 3 tablets ;

CARBOLIC HOUSEHOLD SOAP,

in small bars.

Petroleum ; Petroline ; Coal-Tar ; and Juniper Tar-Oil ; Soaps.

TREACHER'S

Prickly Heat Lotion,

Per bottle Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MONSOON SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

CALL special attention to their new and well-selected STOCK for the PRESENT SEASON.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

SHIRTS.

NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR ASQUITH & CO.

	Half Dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, shrinkless, cool, and absorbing	36 0	42 0
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	52 0	58 0
Wove Flannel do. do.	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk, neat striped patterns	67 0	75 0
French Printed, with Collars attached	28 0	31 8
Printed Cambric, a strong Shirt for Mofussil Wear	22 8	25 8
Longcloth do. do.	22 8	25 8
Best White Shirts, Linen Fronts, &c.	28 0	31 0
Dress Shirts from	7 8	8 0

A large supply of the above always in Stock. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent on application.

SLEEPING SUITS FOR THE RAINS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth	17 8	19 8
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	17 8	19 8
Wove Flannel do. do.	17 0	19 0
Spun Silk	23 0	26 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Fine Cotton Socks	per doz.	11 0	12 8
,, Fancy Colours	,,	12 8	14 0
,, Heat-stripes	,,	12 8	14 0
,, Super Fancy Stripes	,,	16 8	18 8
,, ,, Balbriggan	,,	13 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread	,,	21 0	24 0
Gent's Pure Merino Socks		16 0	18 0
,, Fine Ribbed, plain Colours		16 8	18 8
,, Super Fancy Colours		18 0	20 0
Knickerbockers (Fine Ribbed	per pair	4 12	5 8
for Sportsmen (Stout ,,	,,	5 12	6 8
Bathing Drawers	per pair	2 0	2 4
BANIANS { Super ,,	half doz.	19 0	21 0
BANIANS { Silk and Merino	,,	24 0	27 0
	,,	30 0	35 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

FELT HATS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE NEWEST SHAPES JUST RECEIVED.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Isis, Blenheim, Napier, Cambridge, Soft Crowns, each	6 8	7 8
Worthing, Egerton, Isis, Cork and Merino, Hard Crowns, each	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

India Tweed Suits. The material manufactured expressly for A. & Co., and now universally worn in India.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
D. B. Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 0
Angola Trousers from per pair	11 0	12 8
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers	23 0	26 0
Do. Breeches	23 0	26 0
Linen Drills, in great variety from per pair	9 0	10 0
American Drill 6 pairs for	33 0	38 0
Blue Serge Suits	27 0	31 0
Morning Coats from	29 0	32 0
Best Dress Suits	85 0	95 0

ASQUITH & CO.'S CELEBRATED READY-MADE KIT.

Suitable for Overland Passengers and Travellers passing through Bombay. A great assortment can always be seen at the above Establishment.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS

RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH

CATALOGUES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,
Proceeding Up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS
For two, three, or four persons ; fitted in various degrees of completeness,
At
Rs. 20 ; 22-8 ; 30 ; 33 ; 40 ; 45 ; 50 ; 54 ; 56 ; and 60 ;
Dram Flasks ; Sandwich Cases ;
CORKSCREWS ; LEVER KNIVES ; CUTLERY ;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique ;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c. ;
WINES ; LIQUORS ;
Soda and other Aërated Waters,
And
Other requisities for comfort in travelling, by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

A MAN of MIDDLE AGE, most anxious to get EMPLOYMENT and willing to do any work, having followed different occupations since in India, offers his services to any Gentleman or Firm who may require them. He understands French, German, Latin, Drawing, is a good Arithmetician, and possesses good Certificates. Address "X.Y.," Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a PROBATIONER for the BOMBAY PILOTAGE SERVICE. Salary Rs. (60) Eighty per month. Applications with testimonials should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No applications will be entertained from persons holding a lower Certificate than that of First Mate.

By Order,
HENRY MORLAND, Lieut. late I.N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 11th July 1872.

NOTICES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late PRINCE GRANT, Saddler and Harness Maker, are requested to settle their Accounts before the 31st instant, after which date all Outstandings will be handed over to the Solicitors to the Estate for recovery.

CHARLES LAKE, } Executors to the Will of the
SAMUEL HODGERT, } late Prince Grant.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS indebted to, or having CLAIMS against, the Estate of the late JOHN F. CLEARY, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned.

HENRY. W. G. LAWSON,
Executors to the Last Will and Testament of
John F. Cleary, deceased.

Bruce Lane, 10th July 1872.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or indebted to the ESTATE of the late Major H. A. BERRY, Paymaster 2-3th Cameronians, are requested to communicate with Captain BEERS, 26th Cameronians, Fyzabad, within one month from THIS DATE, after which NO CLAIMS will be ADMITTED.

W. BEERS, Captain, 26th Cameronians,
Member of Adjustment Committee.

Fyzabad, 1st July 1872.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY :

AT BOMBAY.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,
KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Ma. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Profits divided on the mutual principle between the Insurers and the Shareholders.

POLICIES issued on CARGO, SPECIE, &c., by Steam and Sailing Vessels to the United Kingdom, the Continent, and Indian Ports.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th July 1872.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

CHIEF OFFICES : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon prepayment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

FOR A MESSAGE TO

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery in England made in a cause, "HILLHOUSE against STENHOUSE and another," the Creditors (residing out of England) of THOMAS STENHOUSE, formerly of Bombay, in India, afterwards of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, but late of No. 7, East Inglis Avenue, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, and No. 58, Belsize Park, Gardens, in the County of Middlesex, Merchant, deceased, who died in or about the month of April 1872, are on or before the 12th day of December 1872 to send by Post prepaid to THOMAS PAYNE, a member of the Firm of PAYNE and LAYTON, of No. 47, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, the Solicitor of the defendant Mary Jane Stenhouse, the Executrix in England of the deceased, their Christian and Surnames and addresses and descriptions, and the Christian and Surnames of any partner or partners the full particulars of their Claims ; a statement of their Accounts, and the nature of the Securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor SIR JAMES BACON at his Chambers, situated No. 11, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, on FRIDAY, the Twentieth day of December 1872 at 12 o'clock at Noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the Claims.—Dated this 17th day of June 1872.

JOSHUA BIRD ALLEN,
Chief Clerk.

PAINE and LAYTON,
47, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 200 OF 1870.

SHREE JEEWAN LALJEE GOVERDHUNJEE MAHARAJ, Bindoo, residing in Third Bhoywada Street, in Bombay, and carrying on business of a Banker in Bombay by means of his Moonim and Manager, NARRONBHOY LUCKMIDAS, Bindoo, residing in Third Bhoywada Street, in Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

VUSSONJEE RUNCHORDAS, a Merchant, residing in Holee Chuckla Street, within the Fort, in Bombay, as Insolvent ; HENRY GAMBLE, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent ; VUSSONJEE RUNCHORDAS ; and DAMODHUR RUNCHORDAS, a Hindoo Infant under the age of sixteen years, and residing in Holee Chuckla Street, within the Fort, in Bombay ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 13th day of January 1871, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in ONE LOT, before C. P. COOPER, Esq., Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July 1872, at the hour of three in the afternoon :—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Shree Jeewan Laljee Goverdhunjee Ma

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

ENQUIRY for Colaba Land, and 2nd Issue of the New Bank of Bombay; other shares dull. Government Paper steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,500 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	742½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ees. Issue	220
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	325 nl.
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	116
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
.....	£20	109-1/5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	13-10/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	126-5/1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,570
8,000	150	all		Free Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	31p.c.	Mazagon Land	875
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,280
200	2,000	1,400	75do.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	1,075
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	375
150	12,000	11,000	200do	Apollo Press Co	7,900
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,275
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
250	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,035
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
800	1,350	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,840
350	2,000	all	200 p.c.	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	350	Fort Press Co	8,850
300	2,000	1,800	30 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,060
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,250
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	1,095
200	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co	1,120
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	605
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	850
500	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	850
725	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,225

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co	1,350
600	1,250	all	50p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,255
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spianing	2,515
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,525
200	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	850
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	245
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning	2,500
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,020
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,055
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,560
800	2,500	2,400	216p.c.	Royal	2,010

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Barmah Trading Corporation	1,350
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
300	2,000	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 p.c.	Mechanics Fld'gs Co.	28
2,000	500	all	40 p.c.	Trunbher & Co	400 xd
3,000	250	all	6 p.c.	Vegas Patent Slip Co	58

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19	Do.	China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	13	Feb. '67		Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅜
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜ to 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	293
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	23½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104 to 104½
Four per cent	101½ to 101½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103½ to 104
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1896-97	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
8 years' do. do.	101
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	90½ to 91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90½ to 91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	92

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, 6 days ending 6th July 1872.

	Open 1,266 Miles. Rs. a. p.
Coaching	62,648 4 11
Merchandize	1,14,160 7 3
Electric Telegraph	513 15 6
Earth Trains	615 0 0
Total Rs.	1,77,937 11 8
Corresponding 6 days last year open 1,266 miles	2,48,731 1 5
Decrease Rs.	70,793 5 9

CALCUTTA.—5TH JULY.

The Bank of Bengal declared a dividend of Rs. 60 per share, or at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, for the half year ending 30th June 1872, and carried forward about 2 lakhs of Rupees to wards the next half year's dividend, besides providing for bad and doubtful debts.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents., at Rs. 101-1 and small pieces at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 103-12.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,467.

National Bank shares, a time-bargain contract, at Rs. 114, for delivery in 40 days.

Allahabad Bank shares, at Rs. 116.

Punjab Bank shares at Rs. 95.

United Bank of India shares at Rs. 85 and 87.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—12TH JULY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s. 9d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 and Calcutta For charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	H. M. S. Briton	Jago	Muscat, June 29.
	Ethiopia (s)	Sanders	Bussorah, June 24.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Akbar	Thomson	Galle.
	Roumania	Thomas	Moulmein.
	Sumatra (s)	Anderson	Aden and Suez.

The ship Dunphaile Castle, Hilder, to Madras, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Zaire, to London, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July		
8	Pekin (s)	Calcutta.
9	Kingdom of Italy	Colombo.
	Mirzapore (s)	Suez.

DEPARTURES.

July		
9	Gov. Langton	Calcutta.
	Pekin (s)	Suez.

STEAMER REPORT.

CALLS, 12th July, 6-10 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Derby (s), 150 kegs iron nails, Nosrbhoy Chandabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Ada (s), 50 kegs red lead, Heptoola Allechboy; 50 drum salad oil, Abdoolally Adambhoy.

Dovercourt, 74 boxes gunpowder, Shaik Noor Hasson.

Xantho (s), 7 cases brandy, Boumneville and Sibille; 9 cases clocks Tyeb Sullamonjee.

Yeddo (s), 25 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Galatea (s), 4 cases looking glass, W. B. Johnston and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia (s), 13 cases brandy, Boumneville and Sibille.

12TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Ada (s), 6 cases thread, Mahomed Futta; 10 cases paper, and 5 bales blottings, P. S. Khuregat; 25 cases oilmanstores, 25 boxes candles, Surrufally Heptoola; 2 cases eau-de-cologne, Nowrojee Ardeseer and Sons; 600 kegs red lead, H. D. Fisher and Co.

E. F. Gelbin, 800 bundles iron sheets, Abdool Reheman.

British Flag, 49 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Rollo (s), 44 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

British Nation, 10 cases sherry, Payne and Co.

British Statesman, 7 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus, 100 cwt. horns, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed.

Eu ine, 59 bales cotton, Mudongopall Mucoonroy.

Atalanta (s), 100 bales coir yarn, Hurkeesondars Daveedass; 37 bales cotton, King and Co; 40 bales wool, Pursotum Kessowjee; 60 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.; 50 bales hemp, Chutoorbhoor Pitamber.

Livorno (s), 2 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 2 bales wool Shamjee Naronjee and Co.; 52 bales cotton, Vullubdass Manchund; 336 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 60 bales wool-Soonderjee Damoder; 1 box musk, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.; 13 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers.

Derby (s) 110 bales cotton, Chuterbhooj Pretamber; 145 bags wheat, S. Tyebjee and Co.; 23 tons old iron, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.; 120 bundles myrabollams, Karrebhoy Versey; 50 bales cotton, Lilladhur Moojee; 230 bales cotton, Humeermull Cursondas; 60 bales hemp, Chuterbhooj Pitamber.

Morning Light, 85 bales cotton, Ramputtab Caloram.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 145 pieces E. teeth, Khakeebhoy Nansee; 12 bundles and 706 pieces E. teeth, Pawanjee Vullybhoy; 40 bales skins, Hajee Wossmon Hajee Abdoola; 313 pieces and 5 bundles E. teeth, Sacoor Futtabhoy; 399 pieces E. teeth, Hussonbhoy Thawar.

Simla (s), 24 cases mother o'pearl shells, Fazala Khakey; 68 bundles hides, Khakeebhoy Nansee; 15 bales skins, Dosajee Esmaljee.

FOR HAVRE.

Simla (s), 8 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Simla (s), 850 bales cotton, Rimington and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Australia (s), 25 packages white twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 110 bales cotton, Vagjee Khetsey; 150 bales cotton, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy; 16 chests M. opium, N. J. Abraham; 8 chests M. opium, Goolabroy Koonjlall; 103 bales cotton, Ramnaran Buldew; 30 chests M. opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 2 chests M. opium, Huzurimull Goormookroy; 3 chests M. opium, Sojeeram Ramchund; 44½ chests M. opium, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 35 bales water twist, Josub Meer; 11½ chests M. opium, Jasraz Nowrungroy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Australia (s), 14 chests M. opium, Gooljee Shenghanee; 55 chests M. opium, Heeralall Ramgopal; 6½ chests M. opium, Gungabux Sajeeram; 65 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 23 chests M. opium, E. J. Abraham; 14 chests M. opium, Bhoychund Joomka; 28 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 13 chests M. opium, Tarachund Sittaram; 6½ chests M. opium, S. Sobagmull.

12TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus, 26 lakes coir fibres, and 37 bales hemp rope, Munchershaw Hormusjee.

Morning Light, 1,000 bundles galls, Pursotum Narondass.

Atalanta (s), 50 bales hemp rope, Shamjee Naronjee and Co.; 80 bales wool, Chapsey Ghangjee; 59 bales cotton, Bhychund Joomkha; 42 bales wool, Purmanund Purbhoodass; 30 bales wool, Vithul Kukul; 15 bales wool, Nundram Begraz.

Livorno (s), 163 bales cotton, Cursondass Nensey.

Derby (s), 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Jaitha; 50 tons iron W. Nicol & Co.; 11 bundles myrabollams, Carim Virsee; 52 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 500 bundles galls, Megjee Heerjee; 50 bales cotton, Futtabhoy Anunjee.

Simla (s), 5 bundles hides, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 217 pieces E teeth, Khanjee Ramjee.

Simla (s), 10 cases peacock feather, and 11 cases fishmaws, Megjee Jeewan; 1 box car amom seed, T. Arabee.

Zaire (s), 3,000 bundles coir yarn, and 250 bundles hemp, Gheerdhurdass Dewjee.

FOR MARSEILS.

Simla (s), 53 packages cloves, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Australia (s), 5 cases slates, Abdool Hoossen Goolam Hoossen; 13 bales cotton, Ramnaran Buldew; 50 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon; 26 chests M. opium, Guneshdass Chrishn jee; 29 chests M. opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 10 chests M. opium, Sorabjee Nusservanjee; 61 bales cotton, Muthoradass Gendadass; 85 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 2 cases cambay stone, V. Jumnadass; 21 chests M. opium, Ramputtab Colooram; 26 chests M. opium, Chimneram Jusraz; 13 chests M. opium, Gunishdass C isajee; 1 bundle E. teeth, J. Peerbhoy; 13 chests M. opium, E. Noordin and Co.; 15 chests M. opium, S. and D. B. Futtakis; 5 chests M. opium, H. Ramgopall.

FOR SHANGHAI

Australia (s), 90 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.; 14 chests M. opium, Soorutsum bhoyea; 7 chests M. opium, Tarachund Gurshumdass; 91 boxes bar silver, value of Rupees. 800,000, the C. M. B. of J. L. and China; 10 chests M. opium, H. Nursingdass; 2 chests M. opium, G. Narsingdass; 24 chests M. opium, T. Sittaram.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The market closes very dull, with prices weakening. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms ye terday:—

PIECE GOODS.

500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds. 6 lbs.	R. a. p. 4 7 0
750	,,	,,	43 ,,	39 ,, 7 6 lbs.	4 7 0
500	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 7 lbs.	4 15 0
850	,,	,,	53 ,,	39 ,, 9 lbs.	6 8 6
5 0	,,	White Jaconets	40 ,,	20 ,,	2 10 0
500	,,	,,	40 ,,	29 ,,	2 13 0
500	,,	,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	3 0 0
500	,,	,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	3 3 0
500	,,	,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	3 6 0
500	,,	,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	3 9 0
500	,,	,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	3 13 0
320	,,	Turkey Red Cambrics	24 ,,	28 ,,	4 12 0

COTTON.

25	Candies	New Comptn.	ready	Rs. 220
25	,,	,, Comraz ittee	,,	,, 240
15	,,	,, Bhownugger	,,	,, 242

YARNS.

9,000 lbs. Coloured, Nos. 40-60 ..... As. 14½ per lb.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—12TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 12th July, 1-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12th July, 11-39 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 11th July, 5-45 P.M., Greenwhich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 47 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12th July, 10-57 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 23 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 12th July, 1-35 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 47 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 11th to 8 P.M. of the 12th July is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	9 36	0 10
,, Galle	17 24	1 12
,, Kurrachee	0 58	0 1
,, Madras	2 48	0 4

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 12th July, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 12th July, 1-5 P.M.; via Turkey 11th July, 1 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 1 th July, 12-53 P.M.; via Turkey, 11th July, 5-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 12th July, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast and rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·93, rainfall 2 inches 90 cents.

VINGORLA, 12th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, rainfall 1 inch 31 cents.

CANNANORE, 12th July, 9 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·985, rainfall 3 inches 75 cents.

TUTICORIN, 12th July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 94, barometer 29·706.

MANGALORE, 12th July, 12 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 9 inches 50 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 12.

Barratt, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Heath, Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment N. I. L., on duty, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 12.

Fraser, Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Barrett, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to England.

Barrow, Colonel, 2nd Grenadiers, on duty, to Baroda.

Chaplin, Lieutenant, 32nd Infantry, on leave, to Hoshungabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 10th July 1872.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff with effect from the 29th June, in succession to Lt.-Col. Stephenson, deceased:—

Capt. R. S. Liddell, 10th Hussars, Persian Interpreter, to be Mily. Secy.

Capt. A. G. Spencer, 56th Foot, Aide-de-Camp, to perform the duties of interpreter in addition to his own.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Royal Artillery.—Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. W. K. Fooks (13th Brig.) from date of departure, to England overland, to appear before a medical board.

Lt. F. O. B. Foote (C. Bat. 18th Brig.) from 1st to 30th July 1872, to Kurrachee, on medical certificate.

24th Foot (2nd Bat.)—Capt. A. C. Hallowes, to England, per P. and O. steamer from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

58th Foot—Lt. W. Smee, for 10 days from 24th June 1872, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 4th July 1872.

2nd Bat. 12th Regt.—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the C.-in-C. in India permits Lt. T. P. Colonel, who has accepted the sum awarded him by the Army Commissioners, to retire from the service, dated 26th June 1872.

His Excellency is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bat. 5th Fusiliers.—Lt. T. A. Campion, having passed by the higher Standard, to be Interpreter to the battalion, vice Beamish, dated 21st June 1872.

19th Ben. Cav.—Lt. E. Bruce, 39th Regt., a candid te for the S. C., to be 2nd Squad. Sub., on probation, vice Abbott, appointed 1st Squad. Sub., dated 25th June 1872.

22nd Native Infy.—Lt. J. F. Rivett-Carnac, 2nd Bat. 12th Regt., a candidate for the S. C., to be 2nd Wing Sub., on probation, vice Eyre, appointed 1st Wing Subn, dated 21st June 1872.

36th Native Infy.—Lt. Col. F. V. R. Jervis, officiating 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence of Bt. Col. Scott, on furlough, dated 20th June 1872.

Maj. C. P. Hunter, Offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Jervis, dated 20th June 1872.

43rd Native Infy.—Capt. A. I. Iles, Offg. Qr. Mr., is confirmed in that appointment, dated 25th June 1872.

Puchmurree Depot.—Capt. G. W. Smith, 85th L. I., to be Station Staff Officer, vice Fraser, dated 25th June 1872.

Capt. E. L. Roberts n, 106th L. I., to officiate as Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl for Musketry, during the absence of Capt. Arthur, on furlough, dated 29th June 1872.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to assign local rank of the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Capt. F. G. Ravenhill to be Maj., from 23rd June 1872.

Lt. H. S. Higgieson to be Capt., from 8th June 1872.

Lt. J. W. Inge to be Capt., from 19th June 1872.

Lt. E. A. FitzRoy to be Capt., from 19th June 1872.

Royal Artillery—Capt. C. Houter to be Maj., from 12th June 1872.

Royal Engrs.—Lt. W. Broo foot to be Capt., from 8th June 1872.

Lt. A. J. C. Cunningham to be Capt., from 8th June 1872.

To the appointment (published at p. 237 of G. O. C. C. of the 18th May 1872) of Capt. J. F. FitzG. Cologan to officiate as Qrmr. of the 18th N. I., during the absence of Lt. Browne on furlough, add "and to continue to officiate as 1st Wing Sub., in addition to his other duties."

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to confirm the provisional appointment of Capt. W. Freeborn, 2nd Bat. 1st Foot, as Aide-de-camp to Maj.-Genl. G. S. Montgomery, C.B.1., commanding Mhow Division, Bombay.

Maj. G. D. Crawfurd, (new promotion) late 18th N. I., is permitted to reside at Cawnpore, but is not to be employed on any duty pending instructions from the Secy. of State for India.

Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, General List, Infy., late 3rd Squad. Officer 19th Ben. Cav., attached to the 19th Ben'l., Cav., for duty. [The cancels G. O. C.C. of the 21st June 1872, p. 291, attaching Captain Welchman to the 1st Bengal Cavalry.]

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Asst. Sur. W. Taylor, M.D., D. Bat., D. Brig, to Kussowlie, from 27th June to 28th July, on urgent private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

5th Lancers.—Lt. C. Hanbury, to remain in England, from 24th Augt. to 24th Dec., on private affairs, in extension.

11th Hussars.—Cap. A. C. Tempest, to remain in England, from 12th Sept. 1872 to 11th June 1873, on private affairs, in extension.

Royal Artillery—Lt. Local Capt. G. M. B. Honsby, F. Bat. 23rd Brig., to Mussoorie, from 1st Aug. to 15th Oct., on urgent private affairs.

Lt. A. W. Anstruther, E. Bat. 19th Brig., to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from 15th June to 14th July, in extension of privilege leave.

Lt. E. C. Trollope, No. 3 Bat. 13th Brig., to England, from date of embarkation, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

11th Foot, 1st Bat.—Asst. Surg. T. W. Patterson, to Mussoorie, from 18th June to 18th Aug., on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

25th Foot.—Lt. (Local Capt.) J. R. G. Buchanan, to England, from 15th July 1872 to 14th Oct. 1873, on private affairs.

45th Foot.—Surg. G. Watts, to remain in England, from 8th Aug. to 8th Oct., on private affairs, in extension.

35th Foot.—Lt. H. A. Wilson, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot, 2nd Bat.—Surg. W. Macnamara, M. D., to Cashmere, from the 1st July to the 30th Sept., on private affairs.

63rd Foot, Capt. T Scovell, to England, from 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873, on private affairs.

109th Foot.—Lt. T. R. M. Macpherson, to remain at Landour, from 15th June to 15th Aug., on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

Staff Corps.—Col. J. I. Murray, (Comdt. 14th Ben. Lancers), to Bangalore, from 26th March to 10th July, on private affairs.

(This cancels the preparatory leave granted by G. O. C. C. 29th April last, p. 214.)

Lt. L. Deniny, (2nd Wing Sub. 29th N. I.) to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving his regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

10th Ben al Cavalry.—Surg. G. V. Currie, to Murree, from 13th April to 15th Nov., on medical certificate.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

The C.-in-C. directs commandants of native regiments to submit annually, on the 1st May, separate recommendatory rolls of members of the 2nd Class Order of British India considered most deserving of promotion to the 1st class; in the same way as native officers are recommended in the first instance for admission to the 2nd class.

RELIEFS AND MOVEMENTS—RETURNS.

With reference to the instructions conveyed in the General Order 339 of 1871, it is hereby directed that whenever Army Head Quarters are fixed elsewhere than at Simla, a copy of each of the reports therein ordered to be submitted to the Qrmr. Gen. at Army Head Quarters, shall also be forwarded, at the same time, to the officer in charge Qrmr. Genl's Office, Simla.

LEAVE.

With reference to G. O. 391 of 1871, the C-in-C is pleased to notify that every officer who proceeds to Bombay, with the view of obtaining furlough on medical certificate, must arrive at Bombay three clear days before the assembly of the Medical Board, (which meets every Monday and Thursday.) In order that the terms on which he is entitled to leave may be known, he must be provided with a statement of his leave and service, prepared by himself, in accordance with the orders A. G. Cir. No 99 of 1867, par. 8, G. G. O. No. 34 of 1869, par 4, clause II.

ARMY SIGNALLING AND TELEGRAPH.

The officer commanding the Sappers and Miners is authorised to grant to such officers as have passed through the prescribed course of instruction in Army Signalling and Telegraphy, in the Bombay certificates of proficiency in those branches, after having passed at their examinations, both with respect to Army Signalling, and the construction and working of a Field Telegraph.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July, 9 1872.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Asst. Sur. T. C. H. Spencer, Offg. Civil Surg., Kurnool, leave until the 31st Oct. next, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills on medical certificate.

Capt. W. F. Sheffield, Asst. Supt. of Police, Ganjam, preparatory leave for thirty days to Madras, for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. D. Teagiah is confirmed in the appointment of Asst. to the Acct-Genl., Madras.

Mr. T. Rhenius is appointed to officiate as Postmaster of Madras for the interval between the departure of Mr. M. Percy and the arrival of Mr. E. C. George.

Mr. Percy received charge of the office of Postmaster General of Madras from Col. A. C. Pears on the forenoon of the 7th ultimo, made over charge of that office to Maj. the Hon. E. R. Bourke on the forenoon of the 27th idem, and of the office of Postmaster of Madras to Mr. Rhenius on the forenoon of the 3rd instant, and received charge of the office of Postmaster of Bombay from Mr. Babajee Sudthoba on the forenoon of the 6th inst.

Lt. R. M. Clark, Asst. Supt, Rev. Surv., has been granted one month's privilege leave from the 2nd July 1872.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. W. R. Sheffield, of the S.C. Acting Supt. of Police, on furlough on medical certificate for two years.

The Right Hon. the Govr. is pleased to make the following appointments on His Lordship's Personal Staff, with effect from the 29th May 1872:—

Lt. Robert Frederick Willoughby, H. M.'s 1st Pat 21st Regt., to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Capt. Campbell, resigned at his own request.

Capt. Charles Walter Campbell, Ben. Cav. General List, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp, without prejudice to his duties as Adjt. of the Governor's Body Guard.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec. 1871, and in consequence of the death of General T Oliver, Ben. Infy., on the 22nd April 1872, the name of Col. G Jackson, Ben. S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, and that of Major W T McGrigor (now Lt.-Col. in the Ben. S. C.) on the list of Lt.-Cols. in the Indian Gradation List.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Capt. Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie, Ben. Cav., to be Maj. from 23rd April 1872, vice General T. Oliver, Ben. Infy, deceased.

It is hereby notified that when non-commissioned officers or soldiers employed in departments are suspended and recommended to be remanded to military duty, they shall be sent to the nearest station where there are European troops, to be there attached to a regt. until orders for their disposal are received, a report being made by the department to the General Officer Commanding.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.	Arrival of packet.
United Kingdom	July 19	...	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 24	...	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 17	...	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	Aug. 15	...	3 P.M.	No arrival packet.
Australia	July ,,	...	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Aug. 2	...	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Register d Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M.:—

Friday	July 19	Monday	Oct. 7
,,	,, 26	,,	,, 14
,,	Aug. 2	,,	,, 21
,,	,, 9	,,	,, 28
,,	,, 16	,,	Nov. 4
,,	,, 23	,,	,, 11
,,	,, 30	,,	,, 18
,,	Sept. 6	,,	Dec. 5
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 9
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 30	,,	,, 23
		,,	,, 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid

INDIAN COTTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few days since you very kindly inserted a letter of mine in your correspondence columns, and in that letter I suggested that it might be well for the Government of India to pause ere sanctioning any line of railway that must rely in a great measure upon its traffic in cotton for its prosperity.

It appears to me that Bombay has cotton on the brain.

What earthly use can there be in our being a sponge to be squeezed quite dry between the up-country zemindars on one side and Lancashire on the other? Better let the grass grow in our streets. We do not want any more cotton. Our cotton trade is sapping our very vitals commercially.

As I write I hear of several failures among the native houses, and no doubt more will follow.

Business men have gone into cotton because there appeared to be nothing better to do, or in fact nothing else to ship. It is of no sort of use for India to attempt to compete with the Southern States of America in this cotton business.

The American war gave Bombay a temporary opportunity. That is past and gone.

The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of State in my opinion should be on broader grounds than what was read out yesterday.

The prayer of our Chamber should be that nothing more be done to extend or encourage the cultivation of cotton in British India; but that Government do every thing in its power to encourage the production of other articles of export.

If Government have any spare cash, let them build docks and warehouses on the Elphinstone property in order to increase our facilities for landing, shipping, and storing goods.

By the time the docks and warehouses are finished, if Government encourage the production of other articles of export besides cotton, we may have something to ship.

In the meantime we might just as well suck our thumbs as burn our fingers shipping cotton.

While we are sitting still in Bombay brooding over losses to come, finding it almost impossible to sell anything, with nothing to ship, in fact no business doing to speak of, Calcutta is just expecting its seed crop, soon its jute crop, and with its long list of exports, although business is dull there, they are a million times better off than we are.

It appears to me the Carwar Railway affair is mere child's play beside the real exigencies of our position.

As far as the cotton interest is concerned, we don't want the Carwar or any line of railway. But if Government want to guarantee the line, I doubt all the memorials of the Chamber of Commerce that ever could be penned would make a particle of difference.

In fact I doubt Government can be urged to do anything by our local Chamber.

This brings me to the pith of my letter. God helps those who try to help themselves. Let us then as a mercantile community try and combine in some way to bring about the production of other articles of export than cotton, and, instead of making large advances on "the staple," let the zemindars ship themselves or lower their ideas, so that cotton can be sent forward without so much risk.

This course would tend to restrict further culture of cotton, and, as prices are forced down, the up-country zemindars would be likely to turn their land to some other use.

Who can count the misery and wretchedness our sticking so closely to cotton has inflicted upon our community any time for years past, since the Southern States took the field with free labour? F.

THE CARWAR RAILWAY—ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY PETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As Mr. Kittredge very truly remarked, it would be interesting to know who wrote the native merchants' petition to the Chamber, and I think it would be equally interesting to know how and in that manner some of the signatures were obtained. If Mr. Kittredge will take the trouble to ask any of the native merchants outside a certain clique, he will most probably be told (as I was) that the signatures were obtained through the influence of a well known *disinterested* cotton dealer (who can easily be recognized at a distance without an opera glass), that, a few "burra setts" having signed first, the "chotawallahs" only played the old game of "follow my leader," and, having found out they were misled, are now repenting in sackcloth and ashes.

We have heard a good deal about that unlucky "romantic memorial of 1869" which apparently never got beyond the Governor's waste paper basket or bath-room; how it was brought out secretly, those signed were little better than a pack of—never mind what! Let the wise man of Church Gate Street, who was so eager to tell us how that "romantic memorial of 1869" was got up, tell us also how this second extraordinary petition was managed, and if it is true that out of the few dealers whose names appear many are not only *not* "largely interested in the purchase of cotton from the Dharwar districts," but have no business whatever in sawginned Dharwar and Coompta cotton.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having perused the effusions of "Gaffer" in your issue of 7th, and of "Central Fire" in that of the 10th, I beg to offer a few remarks on the same.

Those who know "Gaffer" as I do cannot but feel that opinions usually expressed by him are worthy of some consideration. He is a man in every sense of the word—a clipping shot, a first rate forester, and a thoroughly good and keen sportsman. No man and no *pigeon* could wish for a stauncher or better friend. In writing as he has done, I am perfectly certain that he has done so with the best possible object; nevertheless, I think he has gone out of his way in abusing the pastime (I hardly care to say "sport") of pigeon shooting—"Gaffer" *must* know that there is a certain amount of cruelty in *every* pursuit entailing the taking of life.

Take, for instance, bottom fishing, with live bait of any kind—snipe or quail shooting, where many birds are hit and escape—antelope or deer shooting, in which sport even the tender-hearted "Gaffer" has sent many a poor buck or stag limping away with a broken leg, or a painful though not fatal body shot. For hunting, regarding the cruelty of which, Mr. Freeman, in the opinions of most sportsmen, so "put his foot into it." Pig-sticking, where the noble old boar, fighting against fearful odds, vents forth, mingled with bloody froth, his dying grunt of defiance (!) They are all attended with cruelty, Sir, and so is pigeon shooting, but, Sir, do the facts that the live bait is only a maggot, or a worm, or a minnow, pierced by a hook—that the antelope or stag has to be approached warily, thus taxing a man's cunning, and be killed with one large instead of numerous small pellets of lead—that the fox is pulled down and killed, not by men but by dogs—that the mighty old boar is a worthy foe, plucky to the last, and capable, as is often proved, of sometimes winning—*do* these facts, I ask, make the sports one bit less cruel or excusable than that of shooting pigeons from a trap? I, myself somewhat of a sportsman, and one who in the field always advocates fair play for an animal, cannot see that they do.

I admit the cruelty of pigeon shooting, but I maintain that it is not one whit more so than *any* hunting, shooting, or fishing; and this kind of cruelty will never cease to exist until all men put up their guns and rods, let their fine breed of hunting dogs die off, and settle down to pleasures which, in the end, may be attended with far more disastrous results than the death of a few hundred dozens of pigeons.

This, I am sure, "Gaffer" would never advocate, for he knows too well that it is the manly pursuits of the English boy—the pursuit of sport in its every branch, that turns out the splendid specimens of men of whom we are so justly proud. Men whose eye, brain, heart and hand, all trained in the field, exceed in excellence those of any race of people in the whole wide world.

Now, I am convinced, Sir, that there are very few members of the Bombay Gun Club who would not sooner go a mile for the chance of flushing and killing a quail or snipe, than go 10 yards with the certainty of shooting a trapped pigeon, but, living as they do in a city where it is impossible to get sport, and in a country in which, at this season, it would be impossible to hunt or shoot, even though the environs of the town abounded with game, I think it deuced hard that those men should be "put off their stroke" because "Gaffer" and men like him do not look far enough on this subject to see that pigeon shooting is n't worse than any other shooting. "It's an ill wind, &c. &c.," and "Central Fire" has shown us that even pigeon shooting is fraught with *some* advantages; inasmuch as it saves some of the birds prolonged suffering, and it comforts the stomachs of a portion of a class of people to whom pigeon pie is as great a treat as the first mouthful of fresh salmon will be to "Gaffer" by and bye.

Besides this, many men in Bombay can only get a holiday once a year, or less often, and then they are sportsmen enough to prefer going in for "big game" rather than "feathers;" and, under such circumstances, I maintain it is right and excusable in them to practise and keep in that eye and hand, the steadiness and accuracy of which they mean to back against the immense strength and malignant fury of the tiger and panther. And, again, some excuse lies in the enervating effects, both on mind and body, of this climate and the very limited sources of amusement. In my idea, *any thing, any sport, any amusement*, which is calculated to invigorate and exercise the mind and frame of a poor "office slavey," should be promoted rather than condemned.

In the case of men at home who have such unfettered supplies of amusement, and for whom, in every month of the year, there is a recognized and legitimate sport, and even in the case of men in an up-country station out here, surrounded with good shooting, I would hesitate to call them good sportsmen, did they prefer pigeon shooting to "field sport"—but, on such grounds as "Gaffer" takes up, on the score of cruelty and similar twaddle, he and I must ever be at variance.

My own experience of pigeon shooting is that very few birds escape to linger. If missed clean, away they go—if hit, much or little, they are soon captured or shot down by outsiders.

Let the men of Bombay look to their guns and cases of No. 5, and be prepared for the first batch of birds that come. SPHERICAL.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having made an attempt to plead the pigeon's cause, I fear I must once more figure in type, or allow myself to be dubbed lukewarm, a fault as much to be deplored on the part of a champion, as in the pie, or, what is better still, the soup of the poor pigeon. I must work through "Central Fire's" letter, beginning at the wrong end, with a sidelong and crablike movement, like Mr. Winkle's horse, taking care however that I don't shy at that penultimate paragraph wherein "Central Fire" does his best to satisfy me that he has made it least a baddish shot at his man. The man he pictures would be such a right good man that it would be a noble act indeed for some of our merchant princes to present him with capital yielding £10,000 a year at least, and allow him to go home and live happy ever afterwards. However, if he knew me well, he might have spared me that "alas," unless on the "Ebeu fugace" score. "Central Fire" ought to give us the name of the men who took the birds across the harbour. "Selfish shikaris" is a mild term for *sportsmen* who do such deeds as that in cold blood. "Gaffer" was not there.

I hardly advanced my opinions quite so strongly as "Central Fire" has read them, at least I think not. I only asked the members of the Gun Club to think for themselves and *form* an opinion, which opinion I rather thought, and still must think, would be in favour of the birds. That pigeon shooting from the trap exists in the rest of the world is no reason that it should exist in India. We don't *all* "shoot 'em like that there cockney" who shot with Major Ponto.

Yes, "Central Fire," it is quite possible for a man to call pigeon shooting not a sport, in spite of the names you quote as "notorious." I know something of the lives of these men, and they were hardly "notorious" men in their day. They were men of mark all of them, but bear in mind they fought their mains of cocks in those days, they baited bulls for fun, and indulged in other pastimes which would hardly be considered "gentle" in 1872. As to the men of to-day, whose names you give, I'm not so very sure that they would, after calm reflection, adopt your views, my very courteous correspondent. I don't think Colonel Baigrie, for instance, would take a very bold stand behind a trap, if he had done what I ask the Gun Club to do, thought it over a little. Pierce Egan did not write in the days of "Central Fires," and he talks of "healthy" pigeons, good honest blue rocks and not the unfortunates who, because of their blue jackets, have been picked out from the motley crew provided for the P. and O and British India pies. Oh! "Central Fire," oh! you are not a "stingy sportsman," you don't reserve your second barrel, then like a good fellow eat your pie in peace, be it eel pie, or Pie John pie, but don't eat it in wonder and speculation as to whether the owner of the pinion you daintily crunch was fairly destined by virtue of its white feather for the cook's knife and your pie, or should have found its way through the trap to the Lunatic Asylum, because nature had clad it by chance in garb of blue, a poor and weakly coop-bred scion of the hardy stock that long ago once or twice a year did furnish a morning's fair shooting at the sign of the "Flitch of Bacon" or "Barleymow" to the farmers, keepers, and squireens of fifty years ago. Be content to rub your guns inside and out for the next few weeks, but don't dirty them in firing at pigeons that would otherwise go into steamboat pies. Don't do it, like a good fellow. You have consented to give up cock fighting, drop the pigeon trap in like manner, and if you would be less a sportsman you may be more of a man. I can say no more, the poor birds must go to the Clubs or to Colaba, according to their colour, if you won't all think just a little.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, 2ND JULY.

ON looking over my copy of the programme of the performances for Wednesday and Thursday nights last, which comprised assaults of arms, comic scenes, vaulting acts, feats of strength, somersaults, tricks, &c., I find that I shall have time only to particularise a few of the very clever performers of the gallant XV. King's Hussars, by whom the evenings' entertainments were given, and the acts of these few I must only slightly touch upon; though I see my programme is dirty with crosses, &c., against each separate item contained in it, which crosses, &c., signify "A. 1," "first-rate," "beautiful," "capital," "excellent," and so forth. Unfortunately I could only attend on Thursday night, so I shall speak especially of that evening's amusement. The weather had been very unpropitious all the evening, and it was said among certain people that the clerk of the weather had written in orders for that night "severe rain;" however, the Hussars' Theatre found shelter for a "good house full," among whom might be noticed especially the distinguished patron of the performance, the gallant Major-General Montgomery, C.S.I., and Staff, who all seemed mightily pleased and amused.

Sergeant Burgen deserves great credit for his training system, as witnessed in the assault of arms, while, for the neat and smart execution of the different athletic feats, Corporal Jowsey comes in for his full share of praise, let alone for the success attending the efforts of his native protege, Toby. As an original and grotesque agile, Rose, I think, is unmatched in India. Howell especially distinguished himself in the grand circle. The hitherto unattempted feat of cutting a bar of lead off Rose's head was cleverly and neatly performed by Corporal Jowsey. Lemon, Daly, Scott, Campbell, the Clown, &c., &c., all deserve mention.

The interlude between the parts was well occupied by Rose, Matthews, Evans, and Jones, whose united comicalities elicited roars of laughter, and made us almost forget the amusements which comprised the second part of the performance.

From Indore I hear that the detachment of the 49th Regiment give an evening's entertainment, consisting of songs, glees, &c., and the farce of "Lend me five shillings," in a few days. One of the agreeable novelties of the affair is, that while the entertainment is under the patronage of General Daly, C. B., it is announced that the *Band of H. H. the Holkar will be in attendance!* It is hoped that this beginning of the *entente cordiale* between the Viceroy's Agent for Central India and the Holkar is an earnest of better understandings between the two Governments than has existed for some time past.

In noticing the complaints regarding the building of a native hospital at Indore in my last, I omitted to mention a most important point—namely, that the proposed hospital will be immediately to the windward of the travellers' bungalow.

Mr. G. P. Pigott, Head Accountant of the Controller's office, P.W.D., at Indore, is about to leave that station, having been appointed to a higher post at Simla. This gentleman is an instance of the few who, by dint of a steady course of conduct and entire devotion to duty has, from a very subordinate position, risen to one of importance and prominence—a promotion which, while it does justice to his own industry and worth, reflects the greatest credit on the authorities.

A COMICAL case came before the Magistrates of Brentford a few weeks back. A man of the name of Hyde who came into Court with a pair of crutches, wanted a summons against his wife for stealing his wooden leg! The Magistrates granted a summons, but took "measures to facilitate an amicable arrangement." Not only had his wife stolen her husband's wooden leg, but she had also eloped with some one whose locomotion was more rapid than her husband's. The man said that he was unable to transact his business till his leg was restored to him. He did not appear at all anxious to get his wife back; in fact, he said nothing about her. All that he wanted was his leg, and if he could only get that back he would be quite willing to let her go where she thought proper. If the wife had been wise she would have stolen her husband's crutches as well as his wooden leg, and then he would have been reduced to a state of perfect helplessness.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has already such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steven Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chocolate Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

TO-DAY the examination of Gen. Strachey was resumed by Mr. Eastwick.

General Strachey said—I cannot speak too highly of the character and abilities of Gen. Baker, for instance, in the Secretary of State's Council and his competency to deal with public works, and of others in it who are able to give advice to the Government of India, but in my opinion if the Secretary of State interferes at all with the Government of India in the matter of public works, he should do so with anxious care and forethought. I am of opinion moreover that it is only by English capital that any great improvement can be effected in public works in India. So far as English capitalists can be induced to give their money to India, I think some sacrifice may with advantage be made by the Indian Government in the terms offered to them.

Mr. Eastwick referred to a despatch, dated 5th April 1864, in which the Secretary of the Government of Bengal expressed the opinion that the port of Mutlah was of great importance to the commerce of Bengal. Was that not a justification of the guarantee given to the railway company?

General Strachey said that in his former evidence he had expressed only his own opinion of the value of the Mutlah and the railway, and that he understood the port had now been closed.

Do you think that if Government had gone to the full expenditure urged by the promoters—had for example drained the land thoroughly—the port would have come to be of value?—In the nature of things I think the port could not have succeeded. To provide Mutlah with all that a shipping port essentially requires in the way of docks and many other respects would have demanded an expenditure which could not have been looked for from Government.

Supposing you had had all the appliances you speak of, would the port not have answered well?—There is no doubt that the entrance to the Mutlah is easier than the entrance to the Hooghly. But the danger of entrance to the Hooghly, as represented by difference of insurance in comparison, with other ports, is scarcely perceptible.

The Chairman—Do you know anything of the water at Port Canning?—The land being 3 feet under the sea-level at spring tides, there can be no natural supply of fresh water. There would be no difficulty in raising an embankment to keep out the salt water, and thus a supply of fresh water might be obtained.

Mr. Eastwick—Don't you think the expenditure proposed for the harbour works at Kurrachee would be justified if the expectations that are entertained as to what might be made of the port are reasonable, and even the troop-ships might be accommodated in it?—I have already expressed the opinion that the works are premature.

Considering that coal has been found at Chanda, and that general traffic might be expected to be carried on between the Central Provinces and Cocconada, which at present goes by rail to Bombay, don't you think if the canals of the Godavery were made navigable, the works would be a success?—Even admitting that the works could be successfully carried out to the extent you describe—about which I have some doubts—I still think we would not be justified in expecting the traffic at present carried on between the Central Provinces and Bombay by rail would be diverted to Cocconada. And probably the freights at the port of Cocconada would be found to be greater than those at Bombay. The objection as to freights is one that applies also to Kurrachee.

It has been stated by the engineer at Kurrachee that the great expense has been caused there by the Government carrying on the works in a half and half way, and stopping them from time to time. Would this remark not apply to the Godavery navigation works?—There has no doubt been some difficulty in finding the money, and that probably has added somewhat to the cost.

By Sir S. Northcote—The Godavery works were first suggested by a Madras officer—Mr. Arthur Cotton—no doubt to his own Government.

Sir S. Northcote read semi-official letters he had written when Secretary of State to Mr. John Lawrence, the Viceroy, and Lord Napier, the Governor of Madras, expressing his own opinion that the Godavery scheme was of an unreliable character. The answers to these letters were in favour of carrying on the works, and it was in consequence of this that it was decided not to interrupt them. Was General Steachy cognisant of any of these facts?—General Strachey was not.

Do you think from what you know, and from the facts I have just stated, that in 1867 there was any undue pressure brought to bear by the Secretary of State on the Government of India in connection with [illegible] as you have never thought there was.

By Mr. C. Wingfield—The actual expenditure on Government House at Gunnesh Khind near Poona up to the end of 1870-71 was £131,274, in addition to which there was 2½ lakhs spent on subsidiary buildings. The construction was allowed to begin without an estimate, it being urgently wanted, and the Governor at the time represented that it would probably cost about 3 lakhs. The first estimate given by the P.W.D. was that the work would cost 9 lakhs or £90,000. It is true that the Governor had already two residences at Bombay, but the one at Malabar Point hardly deserves the name of a Government House.

Mr. C. Wingfield—Well, it is a collection of very commodious bungalows.

BOMBAY.

THE whole of the gentlemen of the special jury will be required to attend at the High Court this morning (Saturday), except those that served on the 1st July in case No. 5, Queen v. Sittaram Vitto, charged with murder.

CHIEF OF KAGAL.—Mr. Anant Narayen Pathak has been appointed tutor to the Chief of Kagal.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—From Monday till Thursday 519 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

POONA HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. Yacoob Khan has been appointed provisionally Persian teacher in the Poona High School.

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Latin subject for the Gilchrist scholarship examination in January 1873 is to be the Jugurthine War of Sallust.

THE EXERCISE FOR INGENIOUS MATHEMATICIANS.—We have received several answers to "A Barrister's" letter, which will be published in Monday's *Gazette*.

STRIPES.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced a man named Gunnoo Babajee to receive ten stripes for stealing a cloth jacket belonging to one Constantine.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—We understand that the managing committee of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute has asked Government to repair the landing ceiling which recently gave way.

THE POOR BOX.—In consequence of there being but a small balance remaining in the poor-box of the Girgaum Police Court, contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received.

SEVERE BURNS.—On Thursday, a bheestee named Rama Balloo, in the service of a Mr. Reed, was suddenly seized with fits whilst cooking his food. He fell into the fireplace and was severely burnt. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An inquest was held on Thursday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Sorab Khodadad, a Persian Parsee. The jury returned a verdict that the man met with his death by his having been accidentally drowned in the Baboola Tank.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—A Mussulman by name Emam Roostum was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of having in his possession a fowl, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

LOCUSTS AT MAHEE KANTA.—The Acting Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, in a letter to Government dated the 5th inst., reports the appearance of locusts in the Mahee Kanta, a large flight having passed over Sadra on the afternoon of the 4th, coming from the west and going towards the east.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DEBATE.—IN our report of Mr. Kittredge's speech delivered at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, the estimate and cost of the Bhore Ghaut incline is erroneously given at Rs. 50,000 and 75,000 rupees instead of *pounds sterling*, as it should have been.

SUICIDE.—Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday at 1st Memonwada street on the body of a Musulman named Noor Mahomed Syed. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by arsenic which he voluntarily administered to himself.

A SEAMAN DROWNED.—Captain Hughes, of the ship Ireland, has reported to the harbour police that a seaman belonging to the ship, named Peter Carle, accidently fell overboard on Thursday evening last. Every effort was made to save the unfortunate man, but without avail. The body has not yet been recovered.

FALSE PRETENCES.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Luxmon Gunnoo and Heeroo Bhawoo were charged before Mr. Woodward, the former with obtaining under false pretences two gold ornaments from one Succoo, woman, and the latter with aiding and abetting in the offence. The prisoners were adjudged guilty and each sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A NOTED THIEF.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Deen Mahomed, a noted thief, was charged with stealing a quantity of cotton, the property of a Hindoo named Amajee Bowlajee. A policeman observed prisoner abstract cotton from a bale in a cart and arrested him. The prisoner was convicted, and having been repeatedly flogged before, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ALLEGED CHARGE OF CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION AGAINST A JEWEL BROKER.—The charge of criminal misappropriation, in respect of a diamond necklace, valued at Rs. 13,500, preferred against one Gunsamdas Rooganathdas, a jewel broker, by Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, was withdrawn yesterday. The information of Mr. Merwanjee in this case, which was laid before the Senior Magistrate, was published in the *Bombay Gazette* of Monday last.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March	Habt Acht	Gung'l.
Overture	Egmont	Beethoven.
Quadrille	Alhambra	Riviere.
Selection (op)	I'Puritani	Bellini.
Valse	Beautiful Danube	Strauss.
Galop	Presto	Krein.

FIRE.—On Thursday night a fire broke out in a hut attached to a stable in the compound of Mr. Ruttonjee Eduljee, situated on the Tardeo Road, and occupied by a Purdasee watchman. The fire is supposed to have originated by an open oil lamp being carelessly left about the floor burning close by where clothes were hanging to dry. By the exertions of some of the neighbouring people and the police the fire was soon put out. The damage done to property is estimated at Rs. 70.

ASSAULTING A WIFE.—Mr. Constable Mahon, of the Bombay police force, appeared the other day before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate of Police, to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Mrs. Mahon, his wife. The magistrate warned the defendant, and bound him over in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace towards the complainant for a period of six months, and also to pay Rs. 30 as costs incurred by the complainant for engaging a professional gentleman.

JUDGE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.—In a case which yesterday came on before Mr. Manockee Cursetjee, Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, a Marwaree boy, about eleven years old, was called as a witness, when the following dialogue ensued between the judge and the boy witness:—The Judge—How old are you? Witness—About fifteen years. I have heard people say so.—The Judge—Were you present at your father's marriage? Witness—That is hardly possible. The Judge—Were you not present? You are a silly boy. Witness—That is impossible. The Judge—I don't know that. Your father is a Hindoo, and he might marry twenty wives and you might be present at one of his marriages.

THERE have been severe thunderstorms at Nagpore. The Bishop's school there has been much injured by lightning, and a private dwelling-house was burnt to the ground.—*Deccan Herald*, July 12.

MR. M. B. BAKER is re-appointed to act, until further orders, as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kulladghee, on being relieved of the office of Judge and Session Judge of Dharwa rby Baron Larpent.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—13TH JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

To speak to Minutes of Decree.

883-68—Jefferson and Payne—Hassumbhoy Goolam H. and another v. Richard Willis and others—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

LONG CAUSES.

305-71—J. Gopall—Luxumibaee, widow, v. Keshooram Bapoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

715-70—K. Morojee—Cassinath Dhackjee v. Anundrao Dennanathjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

425-71—[illegible] and Payne—Cassumali Ebrahimjee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rumtoola and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. v. Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewdass and another v. Heeralall Shigrampee and another—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

679-70—Garud—Jeevajee Kessoredass Patel v. Ramchundra Luxmonjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

719-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Merwanjee Manockjee v. The Secretary of State for India—Rimington, Hore and Langley; Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile; Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; and Mr. Hearn.

345-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Vurjeevundass Madhowdass and another v. The Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay—Leathes and Crawford.

431-70—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Thackersey Poonjasha and others—No appearance.

1012-68—Leathes and Crawford—Ardaseer Hormusjee v. Goolbai, widow, &c.—Rimington, Hore, and Langley

339-70—P. Dinshaw—Kullianjee Muddojee v. Kesowdass Dwarkadass—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SOPHIA JOAKIN passed through the centre of the recent cyclone.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND CO.'S S. S. PERSIA left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M. The Persia is advertised to sail from Bombay on her return voyage on Thursday, the 1st proximo.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. SUMATRA, 2,202 tons, and 500 H. P., Captain W. D. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English mail and the following cargo: 100 bales cotton and 40 bales wool, for Liverpool; 50 bales cotton, for Trieste; 238 bales cotton, for Venice; 92 bales cotton, for Havre; 65 bales cotton, 46 cwts coffee, 330 cwts elephant teeth; and the following additional passengers:—Mr. W. Young, Mr. C. Macaulay, Lieutenant Chatten, Mr. Lonning, and Mrs. Fraser.

THE S. S. ETHOPIA, 718 tons, Captain T. Sanders, arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a cargo of 36 bundles specie, 31 bags almonds, 1,259 bales cotton, 4 cases silk, 67 bales wool, 40 bundles hides, 95 bags seed, 130 dubber ghee, 8 bundles pearls, 20 bundles gum, 26 bundles tortoise shell, 224 bags grain, 115 bags assafœtida, and the following passengers:—Mr. P. Roane, Mrs. Willis and sister, Mr. A. Rozairo, Mr. E. Gregg, Mr. McCan, Mr. Meiklejohn, Mr. McGill, Mr. Chatlin, Mr. Francis, and fifty-one deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	JULY.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
4 1m	2 1	Saturday..... 13	9 53m	2 6
4 15 a	3 9		10 57 a	3 7
5 5 m	2 1	Sunday 14	10 56 m	3 11
5 6 a	3 6		11 49 a	4 1
6 22 m	2 5	Monday..... 15	.....	.....
6 3 a	3 3		0 11 a	1 5
7 37 m	3 7	Tuesday..... 16	0 48 m	4 11
7 1 a	2 11		1 25 a	1 4
8 51 m	4 7	Wednesday ... 17	1 49 m	5 11
8 8 a	3 3		2 37 a	1 6
9 45 m	5 9	Thursday 18	2 46 m	7 1
9 9 a	3 10		3 38 a	2 0
10 33 m	6 10	Friday 19	3 40 m	8 1
10 7 a	4 6		4 31 a	2 10

Moon—First Quarter, 14th, 6h. 38m. A.M.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.

	Rs.	as.
Amount brought forward	7,967	12
Major O. V. Tanner	20	0
Kessowjee Naique	200	0
Furbat Ludha	50	0
Vurdhmon Poonsey	50	0
Gellabhoy Puddumsey	50	0
Jairaz Peerbhoy	50	0
Tullockchund Goolabchund	25	0
Pamjee Pursotum	25	0
Mahomed Ally Rogay	200	0
Merwanjee and Byramjee	15	0
V. Purshamdass	100	0
G. E. Hilcher	50	0
Jehanghier Hormusjee Wacha	25	0
Dwarkadass Vussonjee	100	0
Khutnao Muccoonjee	50	0
Political Superintendent Sawunt Waree	420	4
E. P. Robertson, C.S.	95	0
	9,494	0

G. T. ROBINSON, Pro. tem. Secretary.

IN an advertisement by a railway company of some unclaimed goods, the letter "I" dropped from the word "lawful," and it reads now, "People to whom these packages are directed are requested to come forward and plead for an execution of the decree, and an application was made to Mr. Justice Warden, the then presiding Judge of the Court, who stayed all proceedings in the suit on certain terms, in order to enable the defendant to appeal against the decree. The appeal was heard before a full Court, and they on the 19th January 1870, confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. An application was then made for the enforcement of the decree, and on the 2nd April 1870, Mr. Justice Warden sentenced the defendant, under the provisions of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, to be committed to prison for one calendar month. The defendant underwent this sentence and was discharged. Nothing further occurred until the plaintiff took out a summons from the High Court on the 27th April 1871, calling upon the defendant to show cause why she should not return to the plaintiff, her husband, and render to him all conjugal rights, and why in the event of her disobedience, she should not be dealt with according to law. The matter was argued before Mr. Justice Melvill some time in the middle of June last year, and the summons was dismissed with costs. The present appeal is against the decision of the learned judge.

THE BROTHER OF THE CONVICT CURSON BHUNSALLY IN TROUBLE.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Court of Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Magistrate of Police, was crowded with Hindoo spectators to hear the result of a case in which one Cassidas Pursotumdas Bhunsally, the brother of the convict Cursondas Bhunsally, who was sentenced about five years ago by the High Court to seven years' transportation, was charged with fabricating a false charge of theft against a Marwaree named Acharatlal. It appears that a day or two ago, Acharatlal demanded of the accused ten rupees which he had lent him a few days before. The accused denied his liability and severely assaulted the Marwaree. The matter would have ended there, but shortly afterwards Cassidas charged the Marwaree with having robbed him of a gold watch and chain, and gave him in custody of the police. The parties were taken to the Mazagon Police office, and placed before the Commissioner of Police, who, after making a thorough inquiry into the case, found that Cassidas had falsely accused the Marwaree, and ordered him to be taken before a Magistrate on the above charge. The accused was accordingly placed yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. Inverarity, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appearing on his behalf. Mr. Inverarity said he believed His Worship had taken an information in this case.

The Magistrate—I have not taken any information. I have remanded the case. I am not going to investigate it to-day.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that there was no information laid in the case yet, and that there would be no harm in admitting the prisoner to bail. They were prepared to deposit any amount His Worship might suggest.

The Magistrate said that he did not intend to release him on bail.

Mr. Inverarity.—There is no case yet against the prisoner. I submit that it would be unjust to keep him in custody.

The Magistrate remarked that he had made some inquiry into the case personally, and he considered that it would be wrong to release the man on bail.

Mr. Inverarity—I understand that no information had been laid in the case.

The Magistrate—The matter has been investigated by the police authorities and myself.

Mr. Inverarity then asked the Magistrate to fix a day for the hearing of the case, and Tuesday, the 16th inst., was the day fixed for the hearing.

SALE OF PROPERTY UNDER ATTACHMENT, INVALID.

(Before Mr. Justice LLOYD and Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

ANNA BIN KHUNDAPA AND TWO OTHERS V. MALUBAI KOME MALKOJI.

THIS was a special appeal from the decision of Mr. S. Tagore, Assistant Judge at Poona, in appeal No. 170 of 1869, reversing the decree of Mr. Muddun Shrikrishnaji, First Class Subordinate Judge at the same place.

Malubai as guardian of her two minor sons brought this suit to obtain possession of a house which, she alleged, had been purchased by her late husband, Malkoji, at a Court's sale on the 15th October 1867. The defendants stated that the house in question had been mortgaged to them by one Joti, under date the 4th April 1866, and having obtained a decree (12th December 1867) on the mortgage against the said Joti, had sold the house in execution of that decree to one Utamchund. Mr. Muddun Shrikrishnaji threw out the claim (15th September 1869), holding that Malkoji purchased nothing at the execution sale, since Joti, whose right, title and interest he (Malkoji) had purchased, had, at the date of the execution sale, no right to the house, the property having been previously sold by the defendants under a power of sale reserved in their mortgage deed to one Gunputi. In appeal Mr. Tagore very carefully sifted and weighed the evidence on the record, and reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge on the ground that the sale to Gunputi was perfectly invalid under the provisions of sec. 240 of the Civil Procedure Code, as it was made while the property was under attachment placed by one Babaji in execution of a decree against the aforesaid Joti, and which attachment was followed by a subsequent sale of the house to Malkoji on the 15th October 1867. The Assistant Judge also held that the defendants' mortgage lien had been fully satisfied, as they themselves had admitted in exhibit No. 18 that their claim had been paid off. With respect to the mortgage, Mr. Tagore observes in his elaborate judgment—

"The defendants found their title upon a deed of mortgage

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) RACES, 1872.

ENTRANCES—1st JULY.

THE HYDERABAD DERBY.

Mr. Pilgrims'	br. w. f.	...	Fenella.
Mr. Shaw names	b. w. colt.	...	Attila.
Capt. Syed Alee Raza's	b. w. g.	...	Hackney.
Merry Confederacy's...	b. w. colt.	...	Carlow by Poet, dam unknown.
Meer Akbar Alee Khan Bahadhur names	br. c. h.	...	Blackwood, late Capt. White.

THE DESERT STAKES.

Mr. S.'s	c. a. h.	...	Star of India.
Merry Confederacy's...	b. a. colt.	...	Tyrone.
" " "	g. a. colt.	...	Kildare.
Meer Akbar Alee Khan Bahadhur's	b. a. h.	...	St. Andrew.
Major Lindsay's	b. a. h.	...	Chieftain.

THE COLT'S PLATE.

Mr. Pilgrims'	ch. c. h. colt...		Beggar boy.
Merry Confederacy's...	ch. a. colt.	...	Glenshaw.
Mr. George's	w. colt.	...	Programme by Panic out Louis by Kelpie.
Capt. Syed Alee Raza's	b. a. colt.	...	Mabrook.

THE HYDERABAD GOLD CUP.

Mr. Pilgrims'	ch. w. m.	...	Moselle.
Mr. Shaw names	b. w. colt.	...	Attila.
Merry Confederacy's...	b. w. g.	...	Galway, late Falcon.
Meer Akbar Alee Khan Bahadhur names.	b. w. g.	...	Duddingstone.
Mr. George's	br. c. h.	...	Blackwood.
" "	w.	...	Fireman by Obscurity.
" "	w. colt.	...	Programme.
Mr. Graham's	ro. w. g.	...	Warrior.

THE GALLOWAY PURSE.

Capt. Syed Alee Raza's	g. a. h.	...	Suhail.
" " " "	b. a. h.	...	Mabrook.
Meer Akber Alee Khan Bahadur's	b. a. h.	...	Newmarket.
Major Lindsay's	b. a. h.	...	Chieftain.

THE RESIDENT'S PURSE.

Mr Pilgrims'	ch. w. m.	...	Moselle.
" "	b. w. m.	...	Allegra.
Mr. Shaw names	b. w. colt.	...	Attila.
Capt. Syed Alee Raza's	b. w. g.	...	Hackney.
Merry Confederacy's...	b. w. g.	...	Galway, late Falcon.
Meer Akber Alee Khan Bahadur names.	b. w. g.	...	Duddingstone.
Mr. George's	br. c. h.	...	Blackwood.
" "	w.	...	Fireman by Obscurity.
" "	w. colt.	...	Programme.
Mr. Graham's	ro. w. g.	...	Warrior.

THE ARAB DERBY.

Mr. S.'s	c. a. h.	...	Star of India.
Mr. Pilgrims'...	ch c. b. colt.	...	Beggar boy.
Mr. Confederacy's	g. a. colt.	...	Kildare.
" "	b. a. colt.	...	Tyrone.
Meer Akber Alee Khan Bahadur's	b. a. h.	...	St. Andrew.
Major Lindsay's	b. a. h.	...	Chieftain.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.

Capt. Syed Alee Raza's	g. a. h.	...	Wreck.
Meer Akber Alee Khan Bahadur's	b. a. h.	...	Newmarket.
" " names	b. a. h.	...	Sweet Briar.

A. H. HOPE, Colonel,
Honorary Secretary, Hyderabad Races.

THE CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

FURTHER DISASTERS BY THE CYCLONE.

In addition to the disasters caused by the late storm in the bay, we hear that the Champion, outward bound, foundered off the Eastern Channel, but her crew have been picked up by the light-ship Planet; that the Colonel Fytche is on shore off False Point, the steamtug Conqueror having been sent to her assistance; and that the crew of the Waterloo have been picked up by the Oriental. There are rumours of other losses, but no particulars have been even reported.—*Englishman.*

THE S. S. MAHRATTA.

The steamer Mahratta, which left this port for Rangoon on the 26th June, returned again on the 29th ultimo. The steamer encountered most severe weather, and had it not been for the unflinching devotion, endurance, and courage displayed by Captain Starratt, his officers and crew, the vessel would probably have been lost. By the mercy of God the mail steamer was permitted to re-enter this harbour. Until we are favoured with some authentic narrative of the perils which surrounded her we refrain from entering into details. The passengers worked manfully at the pumps, and their high praise for the truly seamanlike skill evinced by that admirable sailor, Captain Starrat.

EXTRACT FROM THE LOG OF THE SOPHIA JOAKIM.

"Sunday, June 23rd.—Boarded by the pilot; received orders to proceed to Chittagong. Tuesday, June 25th.—Sighted the light-ship again, having been driven back by contrary winds, at 9 A.M., when the wind shifted to the westward. Bore up again for Chittagong. At 7 P.M., June 26th, in 7 fathoms water, the sea was so heavy, had to haul to the wind for the safety of the ship, and as there were no prospect of getting into port, proceeded to Calcutta. It continued blowing fresh S. W. gales and squalls until the 29th June in lat. about 20° 38' N., long. 89° 0' E. It came on to blow very hard from S. E.; wind with heavy sea, June 30th.—Blowing heavily with heavily confused sea, wind veering to eastward at 5 A.M., gale much heavier; blew fore-topsail and fore-topmast staysail to pieces. 7 A.M.—Main topsail blew away. Rove canvas through the rattling of mizen rigging to keep ship to. Noon.—Wind falling light and veering around to N. E. North and to N. W.; great quantities of birds flying round the ship and coming on board, many falling in the water trying to reach the ship. Wind continued so till 4 P.M., when it had reached N. W., and it came on again in a heavy gust and continued increasing in violence with terrific sea. 6 P. M.—Blew main top gallant mast away; 7 P.M.—Mizen topmast; and 7-30 it was blowing a frightful hurricane, the sea like boiling mountains. The ship literally buried in the sea: never expected she would recover herself when the mizen mast went by the board which raised her; all top-gallant bulwarks and many of the ports, all the carved work, and many of the things off the deck, washed away. July 1st at 2 A.M.—Tremendous gusts of wind, with frightful sea, ship buried in water, water filling houses and cabin. Fore and main top-masts carried away, untrussing fore and main yards, and carrying away lifted and braces, main yard swinging about fearfully, smashing both boats aft to pieces. At 9-30 A.M.—Main yard continued flying about in a most dangerous manner, having carried away main stays and most of the shrouds of the rigging, cut the remaining shrouds of port rigging and let main mast go by the board for the safety of life and perhaps ship, it being dangerous to move about the decks. Wind moderated, set a stay-sail forward and ran the ship into 10 fathoms of water, and brought up, steaming the ship to be near the pilot station."

EXTRACT FROM THE LOG OF THE S. S. SINGAPORE.

The S. S. Singapore passed the Coco Islands on the 30th June, and from there up the bay experienced strong Westerly and W. S. W. winds, arriving at the Sand Heads on the morning of the 2nd instant, but, not sighting the pilot brig, stood out to sea again. On the morning of the 3rd she sighted the pilot brig at 9 A.M., and took the pilot on board. The pilot took charge. At 1-30 P.M., observed the reef buoy. 4-30—Passed a light vessel to starboard, distant two miles. 5-0—Passed a white buoy with basket on top on starboard hand. Pointed the same out to pilot; about 10 minutes after ship grounded heavily in 2¼ and 3 fathoms, bumping heavily for 15 minutes; then she floated and anchored in 4½ fathams. 7 0 observed Saugor Light E. ¾ N., 8 miles. We them knew ship had come up Western Channel. July 4th, 5-15 A. M.—Weighed on the flood and proceeded full speed to the southward. 8-30—Observed a vessel on starboard beam with mizen-mast only standing, flying distress signals; closed with her, and at 9-30 anchored in 6 fathoms; communicated by boat and found her to be the Walter Baines of Greenock, slit laden, Liverpool to Calcutta, 130 days out; took all hands from her at captain's request, men having refused to remain any longer by her. Mustered the crew of Walter Baines on the quarter deck, when all refused to go back to their vessel, except A. Malcolm, chief officer, J. J. Wilson, 2nd officer, M. Simpson, carpenter, and Robert Malcolm. All these with the captain (Murray) and the pilot in charge (J. T. Broadhead) and native servant rejoined the ship in our starboard cutter, taking such small stores as were required. Captain Murray considering there was immediate danger left for his ship at 1 P.M., requesting us no communicate with his agents, Watteubach, Heiligiers & Co., and to send him a steam tug and labour as soon as possible. 1-30 P.M.—Weighed and proceeded with remainder of crew on board; ship's position when at anchor 21-57 N., 87-54 E. Before leaving, Captain Murray of the ship Walter Baines handed a letter to Captain Mitchell binding himself and his owners for all expenses that may be incurred, as his crew had refused duty, declaring his determination to remain by the ship with the afore-mentioned men, and requesting Captain Mitchell to have the deserters of his crew placed in confinement on his arrival in Calcutta. July 5th, 5 A.M.—At Sandheads hove up and proceeded. At 6 observed signal flying on board dismasted ship; went down to her, and found her to be the Centaur, of Liverpool, bound for Calcutta; anchored ahead, and passed hawsers, when the Centaur being unable to purchase, her anchor slipped cable. Proceeded into Saugor Roads and anchored.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROTEST OF THE SHIP OMAHA.

That on the 26th day of February last, the said vessel being tight, strong, and staunch, well-manned, equipped, provided with all things necessary and essential for a vessel of her burthen on her intended voyage, and being loaded with a cargo of salt, they (the said appearers) set sail in and with the said vessel from the port of Liverpool bound on a voyage to the port of Calcutta. That they proceeded on their said voyage with variable winds, but on the whole fine weather, until Friday, the 28th day of June 1872, on which day in Latitude 19-5 North, and Longitude 87-25 East, barometer falling, they encountered a strong gale from the West by South, and shortened sail down to three close-reefed topsails and fore main and mizen staysails, and put ship on starboard tack at noon. Barometer still falling fast, and increasing gale took in fore and mizen topsail, and laid too under mizen staysail and lower main topsail. At 4 P.M the main topmast fore and mizen topgallant mast and lower main topsail yard were carried away by a hurricane squall from the W.S.W. At midnight, barometer still falling, the gale had increased to a terrific hurricane, vessel laying down, and the sea breaking completely over her fore and aft, starting the after-house, filling the cabin, and washing out all stores, and doing other damage, ship making more water than usual. That on the 29th ident, Latitude 20-5 North, and Longitude 87-45 East, by account wind more moderate, but a fearfully high sea running; ship rolling and labouring heavily, and making more water; all hands at the pumps. At 4 A.M. wind W.S.W., wore ship to the westward, hoping to reach a pilot brig. Sighted vessel on the port tack having lost main and mizen topmasts. The Omaha drifting dead to leeaward at the rate of 2½ knots per hour, no observations could be taken, but calculated course to be about North by East. At noon sighted pilot-brig, and hoisted signals of distress, but no notice was taken of them. At 4 P.M. lost sight of pilot brig, and saw two other disabled vessels. At 8 P.M. wind increasing, and barometer falling rapidly. At 10 P.M. the wind commenced to blow with fearful violence, blowing the sails out of the gaskets and clean away from the yards, and within half an hour every piece of canvas was blown out of the vesssel. The sea was breaking right over the vessel, starting the bulwarks, and clearing the decks, and washing the men away from the pumps, injuring two of them. The vessel making more water, which was gaining on the pumps, sounded in forty fathoms. That on Sunday, the 30th idem, calculated the position of the vessel, Latitude 20-53 North, and Longitude 88-00 East, Barometer 28-60. The hurricane was blowing with such terrific violence that it was scarcely possible for any one to move about the deck. The fore and main yards and mizen topsail yards were blown away. The crew still labouring at the pumps, but were unable to remain long together, as the sea was constantly washing them away. At 8 A.M., after much difficulty, succeeded in getting a mizen staysail bent and cloth in the mizen rigging, but had scarcely got them there before they were blown quite away. The ship was then lying quite unmanageable and like a log in the water, the sea running completely over her, vessel gradually taking in water. At 10 A.M. in 27 fathoms, wind unabated, and still blowing from the W.S.W. ship's head West half North, course North half East, and vessel drifting two and a half knots an hour. At noon hurricane continuing with fearful violence, and foam flying right over the vessel, so that it was impossible to see half the ship's length a head. Sounded and found eighteen fathoms. Sea still breaking completely over the vessel, and clearing her decks fore and aft. During the afternoon the hurricane became most terrific: it was perfectly impossible for any one to stand at the pumps, and the vessel was making water fast. At 10 P.M. sounded and found 10 fathoms, and let go both anchors—120 fathoms on port anchor, and 100 fathoms on starboard anchor. The vessel swung round to her anchors, and held for about an hour, when they both parted, and the vessel began to drift again. At midnight, there being le as sea, put all hands on the pumps there being seven feet of water in the hold. The wind, however, continued blowing with the same violence, the vessel drifting in a northerly direction, and shoaling water fast. That on Monday, the 1st July instant, at 4 A.M., the wind still continuing as violent, the vessel struck the bottom in seven fathoms, and drifted on into five fathoms. At 6 A.M., she grounded in four and a half fathoms, when she commenced bumping and striking heavily, and filling with water. At 8 A.M. barometer rising and wind falling away, but the vessel commenced to break up fast. At 9 A.M. The decks began to go. At 10 A.M. the weather cleared up, and they saw a buoy bearing W. by South, the vessel going over on her starboard side. These appearers and the crew put out the boats, and left the vessel, thirteen hands being in the boat with this appearer, the said J. W. Wilmott, and eleven in the boat with this appearer, Robinson. The boats had scarcely proceeded half a mile from the wreck when both were capsized, and four men were drowned out of one boat, and three out of the other. The remainder with these appearers got on to the keels of the boats, and, after being driven about for about eighteen hours, were washed ashore on the south-west beach of Saugor Island in an almost exhausted state, and after walking many miles reached the Saugor Light-house, and were brought to Calcutta by the P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Golconda, which arrived on the 4th idem.

CAPTAIN'S NARRATIVE IN CONTINUATION.

Finding the ship fast going to pieces at 10 A.M. on Monday morning, we lowered the two largest boats. I took charge of one with thirteen men in all, and the chief mate of the other with eleven men. In a short time both boats capsized, and three men out of my boat and four out of the mate's were drowned. The rest of us got on the keels of the boats, and after being washed about for some time in this position, we succeeded in righting them, and lashing two oars, which we had secured across each boat, which enabled us to keep them on their keel. The water in the boats and our weight put them down so far that only our heads and necks were above water. The tide at this time was carrying us towards land, but turned at dusk, and swept us out again to sea. The flood again made in the course of the night, and at daylight we were washed ashore, after being sixteen to eighteen hours in the water. We sat down on the beach, and wrung out our scanty clothing. Then, being parched for want of water, wandered about the island in the hope of finding some human habitation. Having no shoes, our feet were severely cut, and our limbs were sore through being knocked about so long in the water. We had also to carry with us one of our men, who was nearly exhausted. We gave several hearty cheers, when, in about three hours, we saw a native coming towards us, who took us to his hut, and gave us water and some rice, and afterwards conducted us to the Lighthouse. We had to leave one half-dead comrade in the hut in charge of another native. After travelling ten or twelve miles through the jungle, having at times to swim across creeks, and hardly able to walk, we arrived at Saugor Lighthouse at about 6 P.M. on Tuesday evening, where we were most kindly treated by the Superintendent, who also sent a stretcher to convey the man left behind in the native hut. We remained at the Lighthouse till Thursday morning, when we were taken on board the P. and O. steamer Golconda, where we were all treated with the utmost kindness, and arrived in Calcutta, two of us only fit to be sent to the hospital and all more or less injured.—*Englishman.*

THE THAKOORS OF PULHEIRA IN REVOLT AGAINST THE RAJAH.

The Jhansie correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes:—

The Thakoors of Pulheira are in open revolt against his liege lord, the Rajah of Tehree; the true cause is not yet known, but it is supposed that tyranny and oppression are at the bottom. It is also said that before revolting he had laid his grievances before the Political Agent, who refused to interfere. The Rajah of Tehree, (or rather his Prime Minister, for the Rajah is only about 20 years old) sent an armed force and six guns against the rebel Thakoors, who it seems routed this valiant army composed of a miserable rabble, paid wretchedly, and captured two of the six guns. The account given by a Bundela Chief of the contending parties, will enable you to decide who are likely to be the victors. Sahib, said he, the Rajah's sepoys are paid three kucha rupees monthly, are a year or over in arrears, have their bullets tied in the corner of their *angochas* (waistbands) and their shoes tied on to their feet with *sutlee*; on the opposite side are some of the picked Thakoors of Bundelcund (mustering about 5,000 strong) fighting for their rights. The sympathy of the country is with the Pulheira Chief and his followers. During a spirited battle, which was fought the other day, from 50 to 100 men of the Rajah it is reported bit the dust, the loss of the Pulheira men being comparatively small. Prem Narain, Meer Munshee of the Agent G. G. Central India, is the Prime Minister, he is very unpopular, and on his return from Delhi the other day, where he had proceeded, enlisted and brought 150 men for his body guard, so much does he seem to be in dread of the Thakoors.

The brave and would-be wise of this station already suggest the necessity of a flying column to guard our frontier, but they always apprehend danger when there is none, while the officials at Lullutpore, with a military detachment at their disposal, are quaking in their shoes in consequence of a threat sent to them by Dulleep Sing, an escaped convict, to attack the station and burn the houses of the Deputy Commissioner and Civil Surgeon.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.

To conduct the training of our soldiery in the use of their weapons the School of Musketry is maintained at Hythe: at how heavy an expense to the British taxpayer is unmistakeably announced every year in the Army Estimates. During the several courses which constitute the annual programme, officers are required to attend from every regiment where the services of a Musketry Instructor are likely to be called for; and such officers as may wish voluntarily to qualify themselves in this essential part of their profession are also permitted to attend. Each course occupies the uninterrupted daily attention of the candidates for certificates in musketry during the six or eight weeks of its duration. As this course of training is considered so material to the due qualification of an instructor of men of his own nationality, it may be asserted without fear of refutation that it is still more requisite where instruction has to be conveyed to the native soldiery, who are certainly not *more* apt and intelligent than the men of a British regiment. The Musketry Regulations published for the use of native regiments assign the duty of instruction in musketry to the Wing Officer, except in the case of recruits, for whose training the Adjutant is responsible. Hardly any of these officers, however, have been trained as Musketry Instructors, although there are some few officers of the Indian Army who have devoted a portion of their furlough to qualifying themselves in this respect, in the fond hope that adding to their professional qualifications might recommend them to the notice of the military authorities. Thus we see that a large training musketry staff is necessary in a *British* regiment, but that in a Native regiment no trained instructor is considered requisite. The inference deducible from such a contrast would naturally be that good shooting is not desirable in the Native Army, were it not for the valuable money prizes that are offered for competition. Since, however, the offer of such prizes by Government is apparent evidence that it is the intention of the authorities that as much attention should be paid to musketry in Native as in British regiments, it is marvellous that they do not proceed to make the desired instruction possible by providing the Native Army also with qualified instructors.—*Pioneer.*

MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, AND VENICE.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

Not many years ago Marseilles was beyond all comparison the most flourishing port on the Mediterranean. Barcelona, Genoa, and Trieste, shut out from internal commerce by mountain barriers, served their own busy neighbourhoods or shipped the goods that were painfully dragged over awkward passes and down ugly gradients. The traffic of bustling Leghorn, too, was mainly local. Naples was as indolent as her own lazzaroni, for Campania was never commercial. Palermo dealt languidly in wine and oranges. Brindisi was scarcely known, save to some coasting Austrian Lloyd's. Venice stagnated in her lagoons, as she had stagnated for centuries. As for Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, they throve and prospered in their semi-barbarous fashion, but Marseilles had no rival, and dreaded none. Through her flowed naturally the rich French trade with the Peninsula and the Mediterranean generally, with the more distant East, with Egypt and the great military colony of Algiers. There was the starting-point of the great rival lines of Eastern steam-packets, of the Messageries Imperiales and the Peninsular and Oriental Companies, to say nothing of such enterprising private owners as Marc Frassinet et Cie. Go up any day to sweep the horizon to the seaward from the chapel of Notre Dame de la Garde, and you might see in all directions the blue skies clouded with the trailing smoke of steam ships, and the seas dotted with the sails of every rig and nation, from the majestic merchantmen that were being towed out or in past the isles of the Chateau d'If and Pomegus, to the wicked-looking feluccas with their long tapering yards and vast lateen sails, making mysterious way in a complicated succession of tacks. Immediately below you lay kilometre on kilometre of pier stretching far out to sea or sweeping round to look the close-ranged tiers of shipping in their ample embraces. Beyond the inner and the outer ports and La Joliette, extended in the remote perspective, huge piles of bonded warehouses, almost as extensive as Parisian barracks, some of them opening themselves for miscellaneous stowage, others in the private trading quarters of the great companies. Descend again to the quays, and everything about you was life and bustle. Derricks and cranes were creaking in gangways, and planks were groaning; Provengals, Italians, Greeks, and Levantines sweating and singing and gesticulating over their work. Turn up by the broad pavements of the Cannebiere and the signs of prosperity were everywhere visible. The grand cafes, blazing with gold and gorgeous with frescoes, were crowded with amphibious men of the people, in their jackets or blouses, with their sashes and knives and carmagnoles. The quarter of the Bourse was encumbered with clean shaved commercial aristocrats of sallow olive complexion, quite as voluble as their inferiors. Chief sign of business animation, they disposed of their affairs quickly, and did not stand dallying over their bargains. If you drove out by the magnificent cliffs to the east, you found yourself among the villas and gardens of those of the merchants who were family men. The city itself had tardily begun to look to the comforts of the growing influx of strangers. Once begun, the arrangements advanced apace. The infamous old hotels had rouged and enamelled their wrinkled faces. These abominable sepulchres had whitewashed themselves externally, constrained thereto by the multiplicity of magnificent new establishments, from the Grand Hotel and the Hotel de Noailles downwards. Nay more, one of our enterprising English credit associations had fathered the Grand Imperial Land Company of Marseilles, and, in short, everything was eloquent of the most brilliant promise for the future.

Geographical considerations must count for something in the end. Yet Marseilles might have taken out a fresh lease of prosperity had it not been for two eminent Frenchmen. The Emperor Napoleon went to war with Austria for an idea, inaugurated the unity of Italia, and subsidized the Mont Cenis Tunnel. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps projected the Suez Canal, and by his indomitable perseverance carried his project into execution. It is odd how short-sighted commercial interests are in the very matters that concern them most nearly. Assuredly had the coming events cast their shadows before, Marseilles would neither have acclaimed the Italian war, nor taken M. de Lesseps by the hand, invested largely in his speculative stock, and accepted his candidature for the Imperial Assembly. When her eyes were opened, she did her best to revenge herself, so far as the Imperial dynasty was concerned. She returned extreme Revolutionists and Radicals by way of protest; she embarrassed the Ministry of War by compelling the presence of a great garrison of observation. But all was an ebullition of spite that hurt the Empire without helping herself. By the time the canal was opened Italy had a National Government and a Parliament which, notwithstanding local jealousies, had a certain glimmering of the national interests. The Italians understood that, as trade tends to follow the most direct lines, it might be diverted from Marseilles to the profit of Italy. And certainly they have the stream, although, as they persist in turning it into an artificial channel, it scarcely yet runs so freely as it might.

But already Marseilles shows a melancholy contrast with what she once was. The glory of former days is departing, if not departed. The most casual glance may tell you that the shipping is nothing to what it used to be. Many of the sailing vessels have been disposed of to foreign owners or gone to the breaker's. For a new fashion has set in in the Indian and Levantine trades. The goods are carried cheap in steamers of light draught and marvellous tonnage, whose consumption of coal has been reduced to a minimum; and these steamers for the most part are English and Italian. Walk past the long blank façades of the great white warehouses, always dismal enough, and they seem more dismal than ever. Many of them, indeed, are still in use; trucks and waggons are loading and unloading at their doors, and the great white horses, in their blue fleece collars, are neighing and stamping and fretting at the flies. But many more are deserted, as you may see by the grass that grows between the flags in spite of the southern sun, by the rusting cranes and chains, by the neglected doors and shutters, splitting and blotching in the heat. Saunter out on the quays, and the dismal "à louer" boards plaster the tall fronts of the houses, speaking like so many hatchments for the fleeting nature of earthly prosperity. Show yourself as a stranger, and the red-capped boatmen come swarming round you in clouds, like hungry mosquitos on the Camargue. Where, alas! are the crowds of passengers in transit for the East that boat, porters, and hotel-keepers preyed upon twice in the month? Hurrying long to Egypt and India by the shortest way available as yet, grumbling at the shortcomings of Italian railway officials, missing the correspondence of express trains, and leaving cherished baggage behind them. Yet all of them follow the new route, and on certain days sunny Brindisi is almost as animated as the Marseilles we used to know.

Doubtless there the animation is local—mainly about the wharves and the new hotel. There are no signs of the accumulation and diffusion of the solid success of centuries. On the contrary, brand-new breakwaters and buildings, so far as they go, rather show the promise of some infant American city shooting up from its wooden shanties on the shores of some northern inland sea or great western river. But there is this material difference. The American city has probably a grand future before it, while, so far as we can judge, Brindisi has pretty well reached the climax of its rapid prosperity. The ancient port and decaying old city have wakened up for a moment from their slumbers to bask in a passing gleam of fortune. Now that they have their railways—and a good deal of public money has been spent on them—it is likely enough that they will never relapse into their former state of stagnation. But their present prosperity has been created by circumstances and patronage. As the great Frederick commanded a capital to be built on a certain scale, so the Italian authorities have decreed that Brindisi shall become a great commercial port. Unfortunately for it, they cannot control their customers as Frederick could his subjects. The inevitable law that is enriching Italy at the cost of Marseilles must oppose itself to the growth of Brindisi. Why should shippers submit to have their goods carried the whole length of Italy at heavy cost by *petite vitesse* for the benefit of Italian railway shareholders and municipalities? Why indeed should travellers consent to be cramped up in carriages for a most unnecessary distance, when it would be pleasanter, cheaper, and scarcely slower, to embark at once at the head of the Adriatic? Now that the Eastern trade returns to the route that it followed before the Portuguese maritime discoveries, the old considerations are likely to resume their force, and Venice again become the queen of the Adriatic. She became rich and powerful in obedience to natural laws, and the triumphs of modern civilization are all in her favour. The city is comparatively close to the Mont Cenis, lies absolutely at the foot of the Brenner, and taps each new railway communication that may be opened between Italy and Central Europe. It is the actual terminus of the great line that traverses the rich plains of Lombardy. It is true that at first sight the intricacies and difficulties of the navigation might seem to oppose themselves to Venice becoming a great centre of modern trade. The long narrow banks of sand that divide the open gulf from the lagoons are threaded by a half dozen of channels that used to be navigable. Some of these are absolutely choked up, others have greatly narrowed and shallowed. But, as we understand, experts have looked to all that, and have pronounced that the obstacles to navigation, if they have not been greatly exaggerated, can at all events be easily surmounted. The channel by the Malamocco is quite practicable at present, while the introduction of a modern system of dredging should meet the growing necessities of a rising port. All things considered, indeed, the fact that after the neglect of centuries the actual condition of Venice should be no worse than it is, is a very hopeful augury for the future. At this moment the Peninsular and Oriental Company are arranging with the Italian Government to make Venice the starting point of their steamers. The arrangements, if not actually carried out, are a mere question of days, although the Italians are loth to give up the claims of their pet protégé Brindisi. We used to lament the degradation and decay of Venice, when the palaces of her historical senators had become Austrian barracks, and her closed windows and empty streets attested the exodus of her most vigorous children. We know we ought to rejoice in her brightening prospects. Yet we cannot help feeling it to be contrary to the fitness of things, as we have come to regard them, that the calm of the City of Saint Mark should be disturbed by the rush of merchants and seamen and underwriters and ship chandlers, while the once lively capital of Provence should have to take "Ichabod" for her municipal motto.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE BANK OF BENGAL AFFAIRS.

Coming as it did, immediately after the the recent scandals in connection with the Bank of Bengal, the report that Mr. Kellner and Mr. Fitzgerald had been ordered to enquire into the money-market transactions between the Financial Department and the Bank was, not unnaturally, associated in men's minds with late exposures, but we have reason to believe that the coincidence is accidental. The orders now given to Messrs. Kellner and Fitzgerald are, we believe, simply the carrying into effect of a determination arrived at by the Government so early as December 1871, to cause the regular audit provided for in the agreement between Government and the Bank to be undertaken this year. The last audit of the Bank accounts took place, we believe, in 1868. We understand that the present investigation is to be a very thorough one, and that it will comprise an examination into every branch of the Bank's business, and not only the transactions between the Government and the Bank. A similar enquiry into the affairs of the Bombay agency of the Bank has also been ordered.

While we are on this subject, we may mention that it is Mr. E. W. Kellner, the Audit Officer in the Comptroller-General's Department, and not Mr. G. Kellner, the Military Accountant, who has been directed, with Mr. Fitzgerald, to conduct the audit.—*Englishman.*

MESS EXPENSES.

Horse Guards' G. O. 39, Officers' Messes, dated 1st May 1872, is re-published for general information.

The spirit of these regulations is to be held to apply to messes of Native regiments.

Horse Guards' G. O. 39 (Officers' Messes,) dated 1st May 1872.

I. His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has reason to know that, in many instances, the expenses of regimental messes have increased to such an extent as to press heavily and injuriously upon junior officers, and those whose means are limited.

II. The orders on this subject, as already laid down in paras. 261 and 302, of the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," and the Confidential letter and memoranda of the 15th May and 27th July 1857, are so clear and explict, that any Commanding Officer who allows the mess of his regiment to become the source of undue and extravagant expense, fails in one of the most important functions of his position. He should not only discourage, but firmly repress, any tendency upon the part of those under his command to indulge in extravagant and unnecessary habits of luxury, inconsistent with the military profession. This he should do by personal example, and by insisting upon the mess being conducted, in every particular, with strict economy and a due regard to the means of the poorest member of it.

III. The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is not disposed to dictate to the officers of the Army with regard to the nature and number of their entertainments; but Commanding Officers will be required to exercise a wise discretion in checking and controlling all unnecessary and extreme expenditure on such occasions.

IV. The Duke of Cambridge will not absolve Commanding Officers from any part of their responsibility, in a matter in which the interests and prospects of the younger officers are so deeply concerned, and His Royal Highness will seriously consider the propriety of continuing an officer in command of a regiment who fails to carry out, in their true spirit and intention, the orders of Her Majesty on this subject.

V. General Officers in command will, at their annual inspections, report fully upon the ordinary, as well as the special, expenses of messes caused by entertainments, and upon the general conduct of regiments in these particulars.

MR. STOCQUELER'S CONNECTION WITH THE "ENGLISHMAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—In your issue of Saturday last you mention two retired Anglo-Indians, who in their respective spheres commanded locally an amount of popular favour and admiration, more than which no single individual since their time has earned for himself. But in the swiftly shifting scenes that characterise European life in Calcutta, a single decade counts for a generation, and it is no wonder that even the *Englishman* of the present day should forget its own progenitor.

You name Mr. J. H. Stocqueler as one "who was for some time editor of this paper." The fact is, that Stocqueler, coming to Calcutta from Bombay, bought up the old *John Bull*, once so ably edited by the Rev. Dr. Bryce, who was denounced by Exeter Hall as the "editor of a secular journal," and called it the *Englishman*.

The leading journal at that date was the *Bengal Hurkaru*, but Stocqueler, by his enterprising spirit, energy, personal address, and marvellous versatility of talent, in a few years achieved supremacy of position for his journal, although in those days there were "giants" on the staff of the *Hurkaru* pitted against him. There was Charles Thackeray, barrister, uncle to the renowned author of "Vanity Fair," and who wielded with Herculean power the pen of a ready writer, whether in prose or verse. But Thackeray was on the list of contributors, although his lucubrations grave and gay, brilliant or stinging, as they saw the light in the *Hurkaru's* columns, were not far between nor few. The editor-in-chief was Mr. J. W. Kaye, a retired artillery-officer, now better known as Sir William Kaye, of the India House, or, as he is sometimes called, the "Historian of India." Next may be mentioned Captain David Lester Richardson, a retired infantry-officer, whose initials of D. L. R. used to be as familiar as household words in the world of Anglo-Indian literature. Others there were on old "Sam Smith's" list, good men and true, and sturdy, ugly customers, all of them, in a literary fray. Notably among these were the late Dr. John Grant and the late Henry Meredith Parker, C.S. The fugitive writings of the former never found a resting-place in a collected form; but Parker may be read and enjoyed in the two volumes of *Bote Ponjis*.

But, notwithstanding the established prestige of the *Hurkaru*, and the formidable phalanx of *literateurs* to be contended with, Stocqueler, by his perseverance and enterprise and consummate tact, achieved success, secured a foremost place in Indian journalism for the *Englishman*, which from that time to this obtained and enjoyed the acknowledgedly proud place of "the leading journal."

I hold, therefore, that it was scarcely grateful or just for you, Mr Editor, to speak of Stocqueler in the columns of the *Englishman* as one "who was at one time editor of this paper." I feel satisfied, however, that the apparent ingratitude and injustice could not have been intentional.

During the many years of Stocqueler's Calcutta career he decidedly "won the hearts" of the local community, and was quite a favourite with them. As a journalist the fearless independence of his pen and the force and piquancy with which he wrote commanded general attention. He was always ready and fluent as a public speaker, and even if he did not bring conviction to the minds of his hearers by his genial and pleasant manner, he seldom failed to carry the majority with him. Moreover, with the confidence and facility of a master of the art histrionic, he would with unbroken constancy, assume the sack and buskin on the boards of the old Chowringhee Theatre. This perhaps, more than anything else, made him so great a public favourite, for he used to be an actor of rare power, as skilful as versatile, capable of undertaking almost any part from high tragedy to the broadest farce.

But Stocqueler may not be depicted as a perfect man or as an example to his follow-men. But who is so perfect as to have the title of throwing the first stone? He had, and perchance still has, faults and failings. It may be imagined that they have brought him the full measure of retribution, else we might not have heard of him as doing "penny-a-liner," at his time of life, for an Indian newspaper.

The other gentleman you alluded to in your issue of Saturday was Mr. J. F. Leith, who, you say, was once Advocate-General in Calcutta. But this is a mistake. John Fairlie Leith is a Scotch barrister, and was one of the most successful that ever appeared in long robe at the bar of the Supreme Court of Calcutta; but he never was Advocate-General, nor even Standing Counsel. He was accounted a sound and acute lawyer, an effective speaker, indefatigable in professional pursuits, and a most zealous, conscientious, and, above all, judicious advocate. His professional success was commensurate to his high merits, and while yet a young man, he was able to retire from Indian practice with a handsome fortune.

The littlest facts in the history of our little Pedlington should still be strictly facts, and this is my only reason, on the present occasion, for obtruding on the attention of your readers and yourself.

July 8, 1872. Caleb East.

Our correspondent, "Caleb East's" letter is interesting, but his reasoning peculiar. The facts he relates regarding the connection of Mr. Stocqueler with the *Englishman* do not constitute him its progenitor, any more than a man becomes the progenitor of a race-horse by buying, renaming, and feeding it. When we wrote of Mr. Stocqueler as having been for some time editor of this journal, we wrote what was literally true; and if we did not enter into an estimate of his influence on its prosperity, it was neither from forgetfulness nor ingratitude on our part.

Further official reports on the outburst of the Mersi river bring up the tale of human lives lost to 257. Four rivers were blocked up by the ashes; three of them took several days to break through the dams thus formed. In the Probolingo district the fall of glowing ashes had the most dreadful effects; there 147 human lives were lost, and one village, a hamlet, and a portion of another, were destroyed. According to statements made by the survivors, a strong current of wind must have arisen during the eruption, laden with hot vapour and glowing ashes; this wind is looked on as the cause from which the houses caught fire. In the partially destroyed hamlet it was just those who sought to save themselves by flight that perished. Those who had remained inside their houses, shut the doors, and their fate on baleh-balehs, were saved. The fine ashes and the vapour could not be shut out there, so that many were severely burned. The wind was so heavy that big branches of trees were turned over and over, and most of the bamboos were broken in the middle. In the village destroyed, the ashes lay half a foot deep. The corpses lay on the ground covered with a thin layer of ashes. At the slightest contact the undermost portions fell to pieces like dust. The ashes lately appearance of the ashes.—*Straits Times.*

The New York Magistrates.—The *New York Herald* gives a terrible account of the magistracy of New York. It says:—Of the eight police magistrates in the city, only one had any legal training previous to his appointment. Some are noted for their brutality, and for the impossibility of getting mercy from them unless they are bribed. They are men of such a class that the "drunken and rowdy" prisoners often claim acquaintance with them, from having met them in the "faro hells" which abound in New York. The fines levied in the police-courts are, with one exception, according to the *Herald*, unaccounted for, embezzled by the magistrates and their clerks. Prisoners are treated as victims to be fleeced, and their treatment depends upon their power of paying toll to the bench. Nearly all the police magistrates in the city have a law firm with whom they do "business." A prisoner when locked up is certain to get a discharge, or at least g